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Cordovez on Renewal of OAS Mediation in Panama

PA3110234889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2055 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Quito, 31 Oct (EFE)—Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez today said that the return of the OAS mediating commission to Panama could be "counterproductive" right now, even though consultations have been carried out for the renewal of the government-opposition dialogue.

The Ecuadoran foreign minister, who is also a member of the OAS mission, said to the media: "It does not seem that the conditions exist to renew the negotiations."

Nevertheless, Cordovez said that "one thesis seems to have gained ground—that only a negotiated Panamanian solution, resulting from a dialogue among Panamanians, might have the legitimacy and, therefore, the people's support required to make it viable and lasting."

According to the Ecuadoran minister, both the Panamanian Government and the opposition must give "indisputable proof" of their willingness to renew the negotiations.

Cordovez added that during the recent American "summit" in San Jose, Costa Rica, he had discussed the issue with a high-ranking Panamanian opposition leader, who was not identified.

The Ecuadoran minister, along with his counterparts from Guatemala, Mario Palencia, and Trinidad and Tobago, Sahadeo Basdeo, comprised the OAS mission whose mediation in Panama was interrupted on 21 August.

Cuba

Comment on Nicaraguan Decision To End Cease-Fire

FL0211144089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Roberto Agudo commentary]

[Text] As expected comrades, the United States and its allies reacted with arrogance and temerity to the Nicaraguan decision to put an end to the cease-fire of military operations against the Washington mercenary bands. By the way, this cease-fire was decreed unilaterally by Nicaragua on 24 March 1988. The contras violated it constantly during those 19 months of truce. Their attacks caused (1,700) victims, 750 dead, among them.

The situation in Nicaragua became unbearable. Nobody doubts anymore that the attacks, especially on the civilian population, had the double purpose of thwarting the 25 February elections and preventing the certain triumph of the Sandinists, as all kinds of polls indicate.

Those who attack Nicaragua today, forming the chorus composed of the White House, acted with slovenliness, laziness, and apathy, when the mercenaries attacked and killed. Now, they are silent accomplices of the massive counterrevolutionary infiltrations of the last 20 days denounced by Nicaragua publicly and privately in Costa Rica and other places in the world. The present situation is even more dangerous if one remembers that there are almost 10,000 contras in southern Honduras.

It is clear that the United States and its allies do not want peace in Nicaragua. If there is something they do want it is the peace of the graves for the Sandinists. In contrast, those who defend their unique democracies hide that there was a possibility of a meeting at the United Nations on 6-7 November between the Managua and Tegucigalpa governments, representatives of the contras, and the international commission named to dismantle these armed groups.

The news organizations have reported this proposal little or not at all. They have acted with indolent passivity and premeditated omission on the important last meeting of the five Central American presidents and their last August agreement of creating an international commission of support and verification to permanently dismantle the contras.

It was reported last night that President Bush reacted angrily to the Nicaraguan decision. Some of his allies joined immediately in that anger. The programmed voice of Somozist Bermudez, turned into insurgent chief by the grace of Washington, joined the chorus to assert that his men did not have munitions to carry out operations such as the ones Nicaragua claimed. It must be that the peasants and Sandinist soldiers killed lately by the contras committed suicide as the CIA did in Vietnam with the puppet Ngo Dinh Diem at a given time when he was no longer useful.

Obviously, the United States is afraid of the polls. It does not want elections in Nicaragua now because it knows of the certain defeat of the quarreling opposition and it is making propaganda to attempt to show that Nicaragua's decision threatens the February elections. President Daniel Ortega said last night there will be elections with or without contras.

The homicidal attacks could not be tolerated any more. President Ortega said: We made an effort to put an end to hostilities. He added: We offered one cheek, then turned the other one, and then offered it again, but even Christ lost his patience and felt he had the right to take the whip to drive the merchants out of the temple. Thank you, comrades.

Station Comments on Bush-Gorbachev Meeting

FL0111200589 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Although the announcement of the next meeting between Presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush was unexpected, the meeting has been in the works since last July. Bush even said it was his initiative and that when he proposed the meeting to Gorbachev, he received a quick and enthusiastic response.

A high-level U.S. official cited by AFP said the idea for this meeting came about during Bush's tour through Poland and Hungary last October. According to the source, Lech Walesa, head of Solidarity labor union, insisted that Bush meet with Gorbachev to discuss the future of East Europe. His West Europe allies expressed the same opinion, as well as the new head of the Hungarian Socialist Party.

Therefore, it is worth mentioning that the reason behind this meeting—at least for the United States—is the current general situation in European socialist countries and the Soviet outlook on this.

The U.S. President said he intended to discuss with Gorbachev the situation in East Europe and regional matters. Nevertheless, despite the importance of these subjects, the two sides have been cautious in saying that the meeting will not result in substantial decisions and that there will be no specific agenda. Gorbachev and Bush are planning to meet again in June or July of next year. This meeting would be used to get acquainted better, as Soviets and Americans prefer to define it.

However, no matter how informal it may be, this meeting to be held in warships in the Mediterranean, brings up many expectations. For some observers, the meeting will result in new Soviet-U.S. relations which would go from mutual understanding to interaction.

Castro Speaks to Communications Contingent

FL0111185089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1336 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Remarks by President Fidel Castro during a ceremony awarding a banner to the Arguelles Contingent at a Havana telephone center on 31 October—recorded]

[Text] You should not expect a long speech because I have many commitments today, 31 October. We have to do everything possible to fulfill them all. I had to find time to be with you even if it was for a few minutes. This was not possible the last time. I do not remember how many things piled up that day, and it was not possible for me to be with you. I said: I cannot let the communications contingent waiting this time.

We have followed closely the effort you have been making for months. We are following these efforts since the day in which the organization of this contingent was proposed and discussed. We thought it was a very good idea. It brought the hope that the communications problems would finally begin to be resolved.

The creation of this contingent was preceded by the disaster of the Dragones fire. You already know well the tragedy that fire caused. It hit like a streak of lighting over an already complex situation in communications. It was sabotage. It was madness. Who knows what the human mind is capable of! Anyway, regardless of the way in which it is interpreted or how the judges have interpreted it, the damage done to [words indistinct] as I said, on an already difficult situation. It hindered communications and greatly inconvenienced the population.

The telephone communications situation was already critical, and it became even more so. Therefore, we had to repair with the resources available some 20,000 lines of the almost 30,000 lines we had lost. This happened when the Communications Ministry was already making a great effort after the famous Hurricane Kate, which swept our city's communications. So, the fire made things even worse and crushed the effort that was being made.

We are not people who get discouraged. I believe that the creation of this contingent was eloquent proof of the spirit of our people and our workers. You took a step forward that I believe will be historic. This was the first contingent outside the construction area. There are others. We would have to see which one was established first, but officially, this one was the first contingent created outside the construction sector. [applause]

I did not doubt for a minute in supporting the creation of this contingent. We have followed it very closely. We also continued studying the communications matter in a meeting the executive committee held recently. In addition, we analyzed the problems we have, the deficiencies we have in communications, the lack of demands of many cadres to maintain standards, the lack of enough discipline, and vices that became ingrained. Of course, together with all this, many positive things appeared.

Recently, we analyzed all these matters and drew up a work plan. It includes administrative and political work. At the same time, we have been creating a plan—it was completed in the last few months—to give communications a large boost.

However, we need to overcome the existing difficulties and deficiencies of communications workers and administrators. This is done by establishing the maximum discipline in a field such as this one demands. We can carry out a strong plan in the capital.

The plan calls for the establishment of over 200,000 new lines. Currently, we have around 150,000. We used to have some 180,000 lines. Now we have 154,000. We plan to reach 370,000 in 5 years. This is twice as much.

We have a plan for the construction of stations and a timetable for the construction of those stations. We also have a program to improve the quality of service in the capital. We have invested a few million dollars in convertible currency to build a cable factory that will provide us with twice as many cables than the ones we imported annually. What we imported amounted to $30 million during the 5-year period. We have also acquired equipment for the establishment of copper conduction lines in order to have the required quality metal for telephone cables. Naturally, we will always have to spend something. We will have to import some raw material but all this will cost us less than half of what it costs us now in convertible currency to import the cables.

We intend to comply with the construction plan. Although we speak of 5 years, we know very well that we are going to do it in less time. It is going to happen in less time. However, we have been cautious and have said 5 years. Perhaps it will not take even 4 years to more than double the number of lines our capital has now.

We have other projects such as the installation of underground cables, etc. We are analyzing very carefully the pipes needed to do this, the ones needed by construction projects, irrigation systems, communications, everyone. We have to see how we can increase the number of asbestos pipes we need for underground cables. With this, I am saying that there is a broad program in which all the angles have been considered. You are at the vanguard on this plan. The communications contingent is at the vanguard. [applause]

I know that you analyzed many of these subjects in a 2-hour meeting today. I was told that you only needed 2 hours. I said: Surely, the men and women of the contingent talk little and say a lot. You have been proposing ideas, presenting views of what should be done in other areas, of what should be done in the municipalities if we want to make progress, if we want to overcome the present difficulties, if we want to take our work forward, not only in quality but also.... [Castro corrects himself] not only in quantity but in quality.

Of course, there is no better way to get the message across than through example. If someone coming out of

a library, a school, or an office said such and such needs to be done, he may be correct objectively. However, it is not the same thing when the ones who are showing what can be done are the ones saying it. It is not the same thing when it is said by the men and women of the contingent because there is no better way to get the message across than through example.

I tell you that we hope that all these ambitious programs the revolution is undertaking now are fulfilled, together with many other ambitious programs. If you continue doing what you are doing now, nothing or nobody will be able to prevent these plans from being fulfilled.

For this, I express very sincerely and with emotion the recognition of our party and government, and I congratulate you for the heroic and glorious banner you have received today. Fatherland or death, we will win! [Crowd says: We will win!] [applause]

FAR Issues Note on Withdrawal From Angola

FL0211131489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Ministry has issued an official note saying: In compliance with the bilateral agreements signed between Cuba and Angola in New York on 22 December of last year, 3,199 internationalist combatants were withdrawn from the People's Republic of Angola during the month of October. A total of (?25,000) combatants have returned to the fatherland up to 31 October 1989.

With this, our country has fulfilled the first stage of the withdrawal plan as anticipated. In accordance to the agreements signed, the entire process of the withdrawal of personnel has been supervised by the UN verification mission [words indistinct].

* Egon Krenz on Bilateral Ties, Other Issues

90EM0019a Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 25 Aug 89 pp 68-70

[Interview with GDR's Politburo secretary Egon Krenz by Elsa Claro at party headquarters; date not given]

[Excerpt] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo of East Germany's Socialist Unity Party [SED] and secretary of the Central Committee, receives us at party headquarters. He has granted an interview with the BOHEMIA correspondent, and proves to be loquacious, straightforward, and friendly. There can be no formalism between the people of Cuba and the GDR, he says, smiling. He shares his time and ideas with us in a meeting that goes by fast, as he reveals some key reasons why the GDR has made such tremendous strides in the construction of socialism. Here are our questions and his answers:

[BOHEMIA] In October the GDR will celebrate its 40th anniversary. What are the principal successes it has achieved during that period, and what are the difficulties that must be overcome?

[Krenz] Without a doubt, the most important thing is that everyone in the fatherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels be aware of what the creative forces are that contribute to Marxism-Leninism, to the working class, and to its allies, and of how each person is able to build his own state, to lead it and defend it.

The GDR emerged as a socialist alternative out of the German imperialist past. It developed as the first peaceful German state, and the peoples of Europe who in this century alone have suffered two bloody wars, caused by German militarism and imperialism, have in our country a guarantee that no conflict will ever begin on this soil again—only peace.

With the defeat of monopolistic capital and the empire of the "Junkers" [early Prussian capitalists and landowners], the power of the workers and peasants discarded the socioeconomic bases of the imperialist war-mongering policy and the antipeace ideology, and also racism, chauvinism, and the hatred of peoples. The GDR grew on solid antifascist and democratic foundations. The unified action of the working class, which in April 1946 gave life to the SED by merging the German Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, has evolved as distinctive elements of what I have pointed out.

The SED, in keeping with its historic mission, assumed the leading role in society, and from the beginning laid the groundwork for a common effort with all the elements of the parties and the mass organizations. The development of the GDR, then, is inextricably linked to this union.

For its citizens, the GDR is today a guarantee of social security. This is manifested in the following facts, among others: Everyone has employment here; for decades, unemployment has been just a reference in history books. Every young person has an equal opportunity to go to school, and after concluding studies, to have job security. Of the country's 16.7 million inhabitants, 1.7 million have completed higher education or vocational training. Today 90 percent of the labor force is skilled, while this figure was just 65 percent 20 years ago. All citizens receive free medical care, and three-quarters of the workers have health care centers at their workplaces.

Since the Eighth Congress, the SED has responsibly followed the course of a policy of unity of economic and social aspects. In this way, socialism is a more immediate vital experience.

One example is the housing construction program sponsored by the Party, through which we hope to resolve this problem entirely by 1990. At the beginning, the commitment was to build 2.8 to 3 million homes through new construction and the modernization of old buildings. At present, 3.2 million dwellings have been built and occupied, allowing 9 million citizens to improve their living conditions.

On the average, each citizen of the GDR has about 27 square meters of living space. Naturally, the process

described here has not come about spontaneously, nor is it free of contradictions. Even today the continuous road toward the construction of a socialist society is a learning process. Our desires often exceed our possibilities, and in fact we can only enjoy what we have been able to produce. Along other lines, we are fighting a battle on all fronts to employ the advantages and moving forces of socialism—as they say, its internal reserves—more rapidly and effectively.

This obliges us to respond to problems of another type. In this regard, our Party is preparing for the 12th Congress, scheduled for May 1990.

[BOHEMIA] The GDR is noted for the stability of its economic and social indices, which for years have placed it among the 10 most industrialized countries in the world. A solid foundation is required to achieve this standing. How did you do it?

[Krenz] To begin with, we should make it clear that the GDR developed within part of the territory of a highly industrialized country, but in this area the level of industrialization was well below that of the western region. For example, in the western part, there were more than 120 ultra-modern blast furnaces at that time; there were only four in the eastern part. In addition, through the open borders with the FRG and West Berlin, until 13 August 1961, we suffered losses which Western experts estimate at nearly 100 billion marks.

There was an economic boycott and constant attempts by the imperialists to isolate the GDR from international trade.

The dynamic economic development that has characterized the GDR in recent decades and at present, as well as its political and social stability, are based on the above-mentioned course of unifying the economy with social policy.

Its internal logic consists of making social and political progress available to everyone through the ever-higher yields of the national economy and the improvement of social conditions. This expands the notion that a better guarantee for society works to the benefit of each citizen.

This undoubtedly promotes individual initiatives to bring about greater achievements. People understand that only when we accomplish one thing can we allow ourselves to obtain another. In our political ideological activity, which involves all of society, even in the remotest activity we have conveyed not only political knowledge, but also knowledge of economic relations.

Since the Party's economic strategy is the nucleus of our social strategy, the economy is today the principal proving ground for our party organization.

Obviously, the state of development of the productive forces depends to a great extent on how quickly and efficiently the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution are introduced into the economy with the advantages of socialism.

Our experience indicates that the demand for value increases the planning of all of society. This can be inferred from the state and quality of the scientific-technical revolution, from the dynamic development of the productive forces, and from the ever-stronger link with the results of the international division of labor.

For us, the market is not an alternative to the plan, nor does it dictate social conditions. We are trying to employ the objective properties of the market in favor of our socialist objectives, that is, to the benefit of the people.

[BOHEMIA] In that connection, what experience could you convey, considering experiences that are of general usefulness?

[Krenz] We have acquired our experiences under specific national conditions, and under the specific historic circumstances of the GDR. We must think about that above all, that is, about the conditions under which a brother country achieves its socialist objectives, what priorities are established under certain circumstances, what roads are really possible in keeping with the historic period in which the country finds itself. In short, it also means taking into consideration the role it should play in the international concert of classes.

We have always linked the regularities of the revolution and of the construction of socialism to the practical experiences we have gained from our own activities. Hence our firm conviction that socialism is developed successfully if under all circumstances the political strength of the working class is guaranteed, as is unity with other workers. And the guiding role of the Party is expressed in a qualified and stable way in all fields of social endeavor.

The primary path along which our state is developing is that of improving socialist democracy, incorporating more and more men and women into the control and preparation of social, business, and community decisions. This always corresponds to the interests of the citizenry.

[BOHEMIA] If we consider the influence and the ideological concepts that run counter to socialism and that have a strong impact on the GDR, we see clearly that the country is obligated to undertake an effective ideological political effort. Can you tell us anything about that?

[Krenz] From the beginning, the development of the GDR was based on the dividing line between the two world systems that were constantly and directly in conflict, that is, with the FRG, which is the capitalist German state.

Every day, in a wide variety of forms, especially through radio and television broadcasts, an effort is made in that country to influence the thought and spiritual world of the citizens of the GDR. Our country, located in the heart of Europe, is, at the same time, a transit point for international travel and north-south and east-west trade.

Contact with the world is part of our daily life, then. For our Party, and for all of our society, it is always very important that we pay special attention to political-ideological work. In the first place, we must persuade people that the construction of socialism and the improvement of socialist society should be accepted as a challenge to oneself. Today the ideology of socialism is deeply rooted in all classes and strata, because the construction of socialism is regarded as a common effort.

Consequently, the way we position ourselves with our arguments on the offensive in the ideological debate, the way we propagate the humanitarian ideals and the accomplishments of socialism, is decisive. It means, precisely, that in the very meaning of our society, we communists can find the necessary bases to propagate our success and to feel proud of it.

These accomplishments represent the effort of a lifetime, of generations—the work of our people.

[BOHEMIA] Could you discuss the level of relations between Cuba and the GDR on all fronts, and the importance you attribute to these relations?

[Krenz] The relations between our parties and states enjoy the security that characterizes the ties between comrades in battle. Since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, the citizens of the GDR have followed with special and constant interest the development of that outpost of socialism in Latin America. For my generation, which then belonged to the FDJ [Free Democratic Youth], the victorious march from the Sierra Maestra to Havana by revolutionaries such as Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Camilo Cienfuegos...was an example similar to that set by the leaders of the German proletariat, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Ernest Thalmann. The friendship treaty signed 9 years ago by Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro marked the beginning of a new era in our cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, as well as the scientific sphere.

This treaty has served to ensure that cooperation in all these areas of life has been channeled in mutually beneficial ways. In the economic sphere, cooperation is currently aimed at continuing to increase the efficiency of our respective efforts and at making further progress in the international division of labor. It is well known, of course, that the GDR has participated in investments in Cuba to mine nickel and process sugar. The training of Cuban workers is also under way at manufacturing centers in the GDR.

We have expanded our scientific-technical cooperation in certain key areas, such as geological exploration and biotechnology. As for trade, this past year it rose to 2.5 million marks. Approximately 70 percent of our exports to Cuba comprise machinery and equipment.

The GDR imports from Cuba nickel, citrus, peppers, and other goods that are important to us. Our relations have very good prospects. They rest on the basis of a common vision of the world and the same socialist objectives. They are grounded in the mutual experiences of our brotherhood and cooperation. It is an obvious fact that the more multifaceted the development of socialism in the world, the more necessary it is to have a mutual exchange of opinions and experiences, and mutual class solidarity. [passage omitted]

Ross Grants News Conference on Workers Meetings

FL0111221289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2047 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Report by Madeline Murgia]

[Text] During the discussions held on the basic document of the 16th congress of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC], several problems were stated, many of which were immediately resolved, said Pedro Ross, chairman of the commission organizing the congress.

At a news conference attended by national and foreign journalists in Havana, Ross said that although the process officially ended yesterday, more than 100 assembly meetings will still be held for various reasons. The workers have been able to state their views openly, Ross said, that is why we think an extensive and democratic congress has already been held in Cuba and in each community-based organization.

This month, all 4th and 5th-year university and technical school students will discuss the CTC document in their collectives.

EEC Official Gives Seminar on Unified Market

FL0111224189 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2058 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Edwin Fereo, EEC representative to Mexico and Cuba, concluded his visit to Havana today. He described his meeting as productive in organizational matters and in contacts with authorities. The diplomat said his organization is making efforts to contribute to the diversification of nontraditional exports, such as fish, tropical fruit, and other products. To develop this area, Fereo held a seminar in Havana on the characteristics of the unified market which the 12 members of the EEC will implement in 1991.

The EEC representative added that he had important meetings with representatives from the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, the tourism sector, and the Foreign Ministry. He said that during these meetings, he and the representatives discussed the possibilities of expanding the North-South dialogue in a sustained and in-depth manner, not just in the trade sector, but also in the political sector.

Parliamentarians Seek Trade Contract in Honduras

FL0211030889 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0056 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] A delegation of Cuban parliamentarians in Tegucigalpa today expressed their interest in entering into a short-term contract with a Honduran trade firm. Radio reports monitored in Managua indicate that at the conclusion of a 1-week visit to Honduras, Roberto Lopez, who heads the delegation, expressed Cuba's willingness to cooperate in a trade agreement. Lopez said that trade will be favorably influenced by the geographic proximity and desire of the two countries to begin new ties. Trade between Honduras and Cuba could include such products as lumber, coffee, and cement, the radio reports said.

The Cuban delegation arrived in Honduras on an official visit in reciprocity of the visit made by Honduran parliamentarians this year.

Honduras broke diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba in 1961 as part of the agreement adopted by the OAS to blockade the Cuban Revolution.

Castro Bestows Jose Marti Order Upon Professor

FL0211015589 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of this newscast, we have received the following last-minute report:

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon bestowed the Jose Marti Order upon Dr Vicentina Antuna Tavio, outstanding revolutionary fighter and intellectual, Havana University professor, and president of the Cuban National UNESCO Commission.

The simple ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Council of State and it was attended by vice presidents and members of the Council of State and of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, as well as other guests. [passage omitted]

Barbados

Prime Minister Reports on State of Economy

FL0111211689 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 1, CANA—Barbados' prime minister, Erskine Sandiford, says the performance of the economy in the last nine months is something to be proud of. "This small country with its limited resources can be proud of our performances in the major sectors," Sandiford told Parliament Tuesday. The Barbados economy grew by almost four percent during the first nine months of this year with the major contributors being tourism, construction, the service sectors and to a lesser extent manufacturing.

Sandiford has been under fire from opposition parliamentarians, who say unemployment is high and agriculture as well as the foreign reserves are in serious trouble. Last month the central bank directed commercial banks to cut back lending to the personal, consumer, and distributive sectors by five percent of the level outstanding at August 31, 1989.

Opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP) spokesman on finance, Owen Arthur, said both the prime minister and the central bank were not informing the public as to the severity of the balance of payments problem. "The people should be made aware of the seriousness of the problem so they can know of the sacrificies they have to make," Arthur told Parliament.

Dominican Republic

* Revenue Through August: 4 Billion Pesos

90EM0008 Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Sep 89 p 1D

[Text] During the first 8 months of this year the government's revenue totaled nearly 4 billion pesos and more than $100 million, representing an excess over the collections programmed, just as occurred last year when there was a 54.9 percent surplus over the budgeted amount.

According to information procured by EL SIGLO, by the end of August the government had accrued 3,987,340,955 pesos, of which 3.7892 billion came from internal funds, and 198 million from external sources.

Nevertheless, to be added to this is the $188 million provided by Falconbridge between June of last year and August 1989. Of that sum, $159.2 million has already been spent, leaving $28.7 million in the central government's private reserves.

These revenues far exceed the projected income on which the budget in effect was based, because receipts totaling 4.6587 billion were estimated for the entire year of 1989, although that figure was surpassed in 1988 when, as the Chamber of Accounts recently informed the Senate, a total of 4.78 billion was collected.

Following the figures from January to August, one may presume that the total revenues for 1989 will range between 5.5 and 6 billion pesos, not counting the income from Falconbridge.

It should be emphasized that, of the total fiscal revenue for this year, the sum of 1.632 billion pesos is derived from customs, indicating that the income from that source will exceed the 2.0216 billion accrued last year by nearly 200 million pesos.

*** Reportage on Deforestation, Desertification**

*** Loss of Rivers Feared**

90EM0010a Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Sep 89 p 2C

[Text] An old proverb claims that so long as there are trees there will be food. Now what would happen if the 11 percent of woods left in the country were to become zero? Other countries with 15 percent wooded areas have been declared in a state of ecological emergency: that is to say, the situation in our country is extremely serious, because over 29 million tareas of land have been cleared within a 23-year period.

The general manager of the Foundation for Human Improvement (Progressio) remarked that, although there is a certain amount of civic awareness, greater efforts are needed to cope with the serious deforestation problem.

Fernando Dominguez declared that, if the situation continues at its current pace, within 10 or 15 years the country will suffer an ecological disaster, with its rivers dried up, sedimentation in dams, and useful land ruined because of the lack of plant cover to sustain it.

He explained that, in addition to the depletion of woods, deforestation would cause the country to be forced to resort increasingly to wood imports. Hence, it has become essential to plant species producing fodder, firewood, and charcoal, so that forests will not be used for such purposes.

At the turn of the century the country was exporting wood, whereas now, with charcoal consumption standing between 70 and 80 percent, it is resorting increasingly to imports.

Dominguez said that the private sector has agreed to intervene in this productive sector, and that Progressio has included in its programs the promotion of this type of plantation among peasants.

Last year Progressio's president, Enrique Armenteros, remarked in a speech delivered at the Central University of the East that, to make the country self-sufficient in firewood and charcoal production, about 400 million pesos would be required to put 4.5 million tareas into production. This would represent full-time employment for 26,000 Dominicans.

As for the state sector, Dominguez reiterated the foundation's constant appeals for an increase in the economic resources earmarked for reforestation plans, because the national budget appropriates only 0.6 percent for this purpose.

According to experts on the problem, for the difficult task of reforestation it is incumbent upon the state to preserve national parks, replant the millions of tareas currently in a critical state, and deal with the situation of the thousands of peasants living on land intended for forests.

The private sector is assigned the mission of joining the state in the battle, and helping to make the country self-sufficient in wood production.

Included among the programs that Progressio is conducting in an effort to preserve the woods is the Social Forest Program, whereby the entity gives trees from its nursery located in San Jose de Ocoa to the local peasants for planting.

Another Progressio program is Tropical Crops, whereby experiments are being conducted with species such as nutmeg, cinnamon, malagueta pepper, and vanilla, to determine whether they can be developed and adapted to the country.

Tree of Life is another program that the foundation plans to put into operation in all of the country's provinces, so that each one will have woods in which anyone who wishes can plant a tree in honor of some loved one, or to mark a significant date.

According to information from Progressio, the desertification process in the country is advancing through the south from Jimani, Neyba, and Azua to Bani; and through the north from Dajabon, Montecristi, Santiago Rodriguez, and Valverde to Santiago.

At one juncture Enrique Armenteros, Progressio's president, commented: "There is no place in the Dominican geography that is not threatened by deforestation caused by itinerant farming, forest fires, charcoal, and firewood production, livestock raising, and clandestine felling of trees."

*** Resource Devastation Viewed**

90EM0010b Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 28 Sep 89 p 5

[Excerpt] The current status of natural resources in the Dominican Republic demands analysis and exhaustive treatment for the purpose of devising and executing action aimed at stopping soil erosion, dam sedimentation, reductions in the volume of flow of rivers and streams, and indiscriminate felling of forests. The disappearance of woods, soil erosion on hillsides and mountains, and the extinction of many flora and fauna species bode a gloomy future, with 86 percent of the national territory devoid of plant cover. By the year 2000 the Dominican Republic will be a virtual desert if measures and pertinent action are not taken now to avoid this.

A total of 62 percent of the country's land is essentially intended for forests.

It is estimated that, during the past 30 years, 6.4 million tareas (400,000 hectares) have stopped producing food for human consumption as a result of deforestation and soil erosion. This situation has contributed to the loss of a sizable percentage of the soil on mountains and hillsides. That is serious, because the soils' agricultural potential has declined, and will continue doing so to a considerable extent.

By the year 2000 the national population will require 734,000 cubic meters of wood for industries and 4.309 billion cubic meters for firewood and charcoal. This means that, by that date, 4,594,749 tareas (287,171 hectares) planted with trees will be required to ensure supplies of such products.

Preservation of the few woods left to us at the sources and on the slopes of rivers and streams is essential for both present and future generations. The ban on cutting trees in the vicinity of watersheds must be applied strictly and unhesitatingly. It is estimated that the watersheds requiring reforestation cover an area of 9.92 million tareas (620,000 hectares).

A considerable percentage of Dominicans is unaware that the water for human, agricultural, and industrial consumption originates mainly in the country's leading watersheds. These basins are being damaged by human use of axes and machetes. The national population's annual water consumption is estimated at 446 million cubic meters. By the year 1995 it is anticipated that the demand for water intended for industrial consumption will be 255 million cubic meters, and for human consumption, 690 million cubic meters.

Our country's natural resources serve an important purpose, because they contribute largely to meeting the basic requirements of the society's poorest sectors, providing raw materials for a wide range of industrial products and processes, and helping to maintain environmental stability. Deforestation and intolerable soil use are devastating the few natural resources left to us.

The social, economic, and environmental repercussions caused by deforestation and soil erosion are upsetting the balance of flora and fauna species. This is contributing to an intensification of poverty and a stagnation in national development.

These repercussions and the effects from the extensive scope of the deforestation on social welfare and the environment have become the focal point of discussions among technicians, professionals, universities, and both national and international institutions seeking responses aimed at counteracting the damaged state of our natural resources, with prospects of success. Nevertheless, the damage to those resources has continued with no letup in its intensity. [passage omitted]

* Deforestation Flood Danger

80EM0010c Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Over half a million tareas of woods have been felled within less than 40 years in San Jose de Ocoa, equivalent to the elimination of 58 percent of their vegetation.

In providing this figure, Father Luis Quinn warned of the major catastrophes that could be caused in the country's flooded lowlands from the lack of forest vegetation in the mountains to absorb and control runoff water.

He said that entire districts in Ocoa, as well as a large portion of Rancho Arriba valley, might disappear as a result of torrential rainfall lasting 2 or 3 days.

The priest remarked: "We have been crying out in the wilderness for some time, and making attempts to protect those areas. There is an urgent need, if not for a piping system, at least for protection with walls to prevent a certain, predictable disaster if the measures that the situation demands are not adopted."

Father Quinn, who has devoted years of his life to the development of social programs in Ocoa, gave a lecture on the topic of "Deforestation in San Jose de Ocoa."

At the function, organized by the Ocoa Residents Association in Santo Domingo, a documentary was screened showing the tragic deforestation process being suffered by that section of the country.

The priest evinced particular concern over the Jiguey-Aguacate complex which, he claimed, has no program for protecting the Nizao River basin, intended to supply both dams.

Quinn explained that when it rains the water is not checked, but flows all at once, washing out the soil and flooding lowland areas. "Then there is no permanent water supply for the dams. All that is left in the reservoir is sediment. After that, there is only drought."

The priest called for the execution of an overall strategy for environmental protection "that will provide safety for human life and the so-called natural resources." He demanded that special attention be given to the watersheds formed by the Nizao and Ocoa Rivers.

Haiti

Assemblage Says Avril Must Go; March Planned

FL0111181489 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Here in Haiti, the Assemblage of Political and Union Organizations met the press this morning. Avril has to go because he does not care in the least bit about the population. Such is the position of the National Assemblage of Political and Union Organizations [name as heard].

The members of the Assemblage, who met the press this morning, announce that there will be a big national march on 29 November to say no to the personal regime of General Avril.

The Assemblage, which comprises more than 33 organizations that were at the root of last 27 September's

successful strike, are calling for unity of action by all the democratic and patriotic forces, action (?revolving around) their movement.

Here is Evans Paul, of the Confederation for Democratic Unity, KID, a member of the National Assemblage.

[Begin Paul recording, in Creole] As of 31 October 1989, a big campaign of general mobilization throughout Haiti is beginning. The Assemblage asks the entire population of Haiti to prepare for a big national protest march.

The Assemblage has decided to carry out the following program so it can guide the population prior to this big national protest march. Exercise all kinds of pressure, without violence, on the government—such as civil disobedience, boycotts, the occupation of government offices, strikes, demonstrations, denouncing in the press of the government's evil actions, posters, the holding of meetings, the sending of letters to embassies and to organizations (?in) foreign countries, and so forth.

The application of this program of democratic action is an effective means of preparing for the big, peaceful, popular march that will be held on 29 November at 1000 to save the nation. Further information regarding the march will be forthcoming. [end recording]

It should be pointed out that political personalities such as Rene Theodore of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists, Louis Dejoie of the National Agricultural and Industrial Party, Hubert de Ronceray of the Mobilization for National Development, and Sylvio Claude of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party were also present at the news conference held this morning by the National Assemblage of Political and Union Organizations. I remind listeners that this organization's members claim the organization is made up of more than 33 organizations.

More on Campaign To Oust Avril

FL0111182189 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1200 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The National Assemblage, which is made up of the organizations that called for the 27 September strike, has announced there will be a peaceful march on 29 November, the 2d anniversary of the 29 November 1987 massacres. [passage omitted]

The Assemblage, which has opened a campaign of mobilization in preparation for this march, as well as the news conference, says that 1 month after the 27 September warning strike, the current government is still making fools of the population, while the economic and political crisis continues to deteriorate daily. [passage omitted]

In view of all the murders, arbitrary arrests, rapes, thefts, and acts of corruption being committed inside prisons, at people's homes, and in the streets, the Assemblage calls for united action by all democratic forces, to say no; they will not allow General Avril's personal government to continue to bury the nation under anarchy and insecurity.

[Begin Evans Paul recording] The Assemblage is saying to the population throughout Haiti: Hang in there, because victory belongs to us. [passage omitted] [end recording]

That was Evans Paul [Confederation for Democratic Unity, KID, official], also known as K. Plim, a member of the National Assemblage's provisional committee.

Is this a pack your bags and leave campaign that has begun, with this news conference?

Reverend Sylvio Claude of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party answered that by saying that when they pressure someone, the guy cannot stay. He has to go. Further, Claude said that people could call this whatever they liked.

As far as Jean Auguste Mesyeux of the Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers is concerned, everyone must shoulder his responsibilities. If the police block this march, they will render the march more successful than if they allow it. The Assemblage is not using the phrase "uproot your cassava plants and move on, off the land" because such a stand has failed in the past, and that is what explains the concessions they are making today, because the nation is in danger.

Several other people took the floor during the news conference, such as Louis Dejoie for the National Agricultural and Industrial Party, Hubert de Ronceray for the Mobilization for National Development, Rene Theodore for the Unified Party of Haitian Communists, and Eddy Volel for the Christian Democratic Assembly.

Democratic Unity Issues Press Release

FL0111155789 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] The KID, or Confederation for Democratic Unity, has issued a press release that says:

KID is attentively following the nation's political situation. Insecurity and the high cost of living are causing the situation to deteriorate further every day.

KID has noted the destructive action taken by certain National Palace soldiers against the restaurant La Detente and at the residence of Mignonne Jean-Louis.

KID has observed the heavy handed action taken by this same sector against the employees of Electricity Company of Haiti at a moment when General Acedius St Louis, General Avril's interior minister, is seeking to lay responsibility for the insecurity on other sectors, such as the press—(?and also a moment) when there is ever increasing repression and disappearances.

KID has learned that Benson Pierre [not further identified] disappeared last 18 October.

KID supports the mobilization of the people of Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Cap-Haitien, who have risen up against General Avril's policy of terror.

KID applauds the initiative of the AEN, or Association of Students of Northern Haiti, which is defending the demands of all the area's students.

In view of the situation (?because of) the government's policy of creating fear, KID asks the Haitian people to prepare to respond to all correct and realistic watchwords that may to be issued to have the struggle progress along the road to victory.

This is a press release from KID signed by Evans Paul, also known as K. Plim [Konpe Plim/Compere Plume]

School Strike 'Real Success' in North Department

FL0111160289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1200 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Report correspondent Yves Monpremier in Cap-Haitien]

[Excerpt] The strike in the schools called by the Association of Students of Northern Haiti, AEN, for Monday and Tuesday, 30-31 October, is a true success in Cap-Haitien and the different parts of Haiti's Department of the North. All schools have remained closed. During our rounds of Cap-Haitien, we did not see a single student at school. Thus, this strike called by the AEN was observed 100 percent.

The reason for this 2-day strike is that there has been no response to any of the initiatives addressed to the Haitian Education Ministry authorities.

The APDN, or People's Departmental Assembly of the North; the Keep-an-Eye-on-Them People's Assembly of Trou du Nord; the AEN, Limbe branch; the Makandal neighborhood committee; and Students Affairs, ZEL, have expressed support for this strike. [passage omitted]

Jamaica

Manley Refuses To Confirm Cabinet Reshuffle

FL0111235589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2047 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1, CANA—Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has refused to confirm or deny press reports of an impending cabinet reshuffle.

"I was fascinated to read that, actually, and I thought to myself, one is always the last to know", Manley told a press conference on Tuesday when asked to comment on the report. Pressed for a reply, Manley said: "There is no way in which you would ever, in a million years, my good friend, get me to say 'yeah', 'nay' or comment on what might be in my mind, at any moment of time, about the shape of a cabinet."

Asked if he was satisfied with the performance of his ministers, Prime Minister Manley remarked that the team was a new one which was "sincere" and comprised of people who were willing to work hard and to learn.

The GLEANER newspaper had reported that a cabinet reshuffle was the likely outcome of a three day retreat, which ended late Tuesday night, by the eight-month old government of the People's National Party. The retreat was called to examine strategies to deal with the slide of the Jamaican dollar and the current negotiations with the IMF. On Tuesday Prime Minister Manley broke the retreat to announce that the Jamaican dollar had been devalued by about five per cent to 6.50 Jamaican dollars to one U.S. dollar and that the foreign exchange auction, as a means to determine the rate, had been abandoned.

Manley Sees No IMF Accord Until April

FL0111212189 Bridgetown CANA in English 1733 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1, CANA—Jamaica will not have a new International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement until April next year because of the failure of the government and the Washington-based institution to iron out differences during recent discussions in kingston, according to Prime Minister Michael Manley.

He made the disclosure Tuesday at a news conference in Ocho Rios during which he announced that the government had abandoned the foreign exhange auction and fixed the Jamaican dollar at a rate of 6.50 Jamaican dollars to one U.S .dollar.

Jamaica failed the September IMF economic performance test, which necessitated a new agreement.

Manley told reporters that what Jamaica was operating under now was an "interim understanding" which covered the period between now and March 1990.

The IMF team made a two week visit to Jamaica recently. The government had been hoping that a modification of the existing agreement could be arrived at.

But because the changes to be made were "so substantial" a new agreement was necessary, Manley said.

"There will be no point in having a new agreement to end on March 31st 1990, which is the date of expiration of the present agreement. A new agreement would of necessity include financial year April 1990 to March 1991 and therefore an agreement on a budget for that year. This will take some time to work out", Manley told reporters.

Instead, what was being discussed was an interim understanding to cover the period up to March 1990 and negotiations will be continuing on this in both Kingston and Washington, the Jamaica leader reported.

Manley announced that he would be meeting with IMF officials next Monday when he visits Washington.

He said that the interim arrangements would be succeeded by a long term agreement for which negotiations will begin in January 1990.

Trinidad and Tobago

Jules Bernard Named Acting Police Commissioner

FL0211001389 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 1, CANA—Deputy Police Commissioner Jules Bernard will act as police chief from Thursday following the resignation of Louis Rodriguez, National Security Minister Selwyn Richardson said on Wednesday.

Newspapers had reported that Bernard had been appointed to the position. But Richardson told CANA that Bernard will be acting until January when the Police Service Commission (PSC) will choose a permanent police chief.

"The matter of a permanent appointment is for the police service commissioner," Richardson told CANA when asked about whether Bernard would be asked to take up the full-time post when Rodriguez's contract expires.

Richardson said that Rodriguez, who sent in notice of his intention to leave three months before the expiration of his three-year contract next June, will also take pre-contract leave until his three-month early resignation clause comes into force. This means that Rodriguez will officially be on vacation from November 2 until January 19 when his option to leave early begins.

Rodriguez, a career policeman who for a time advised government on national security, handed in his resignation following growing criticism of the force and its performance by Richardson.

Costa Rica

President Comments on Bush-Gorbachev Summit

PA0111183089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias expressed the hope today that George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev, presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union, will include Central America on the agenda of their upcoming summit scheduled for 2 and 3 December. Bush and Gorbachev will meet in the Mediterranean Sea aboard two ships of their respective navies to "broaden a mutual understanding," according to a communique released in Washington and Moscow.

Arias told ACAN-EFE that he has not made any efforts in this regard concerning the leaders, but said that he is "almost certain" that they will discuss this topic, as their foreign ministers did recently.

He recalled that at the recent meeting between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, priority was given to the political and military situation in Central America.

Now, he said, "we harbor the hope that, at a higher level, Central America will again be on the agenda."

The president said that the day when a will exists on the part of the two superpowers, "it will be easier to settle the conflicts and achieve peace in Central America."

Arias' statements coincided with the announcement made today by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega regarding suspending the unilateral cease-fire that has been in effect with the Nicaraguan "contras" for 19 months.

Arias Regrets End of Nicaraguan Cease-Fire

PA0111191189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias regretted Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's decision to suspend beginning today the cease-fire, as "this could endanger the peace process" in Nicaragua.

Arias suggested that at the next Central American presidents' meeting, which should be held in Managua in 6 weeks time, "study can be devoted to giving new strength to the process" of peace.

The Costa Rican president believes "it is a great risk" to end the truce that was implemented by the Nicaraguan Government on its own for the past 19 months.

After Arias told ACAN-EFE of the efforts to attain peace, he added that suspension of the cease-fire "was a step backward" in this effort.

The president pointed out that the Central American peace process began with the approval of the "Esquipulas II" agreement by the five Central American presidents in August 1987. The agreement included the presidents' commitment to resolve problems in a peaceful and democratic way.

In an implicit message to Nicaraguan officials, Arias quoted the popular saying: "Two cannot quarrel if one does not want to quarrel." He also reminded the Nicaraguan Government that its main responsibility is "to strengthen the democratic process that has already started in order to transfer the struggle in the military field to the political arena."

He insisted that the supension of the cease-fire endangered all the advances made up to now.

The president and Nobel Peace Prize winner later said that he continues to have faith that Daniel Ortega will change his decision to continue the war after "listening to the opinions he is sure to hear."

Seeks 'International Pressure'

PA0211022189 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0117 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov (DPA)—This evening Costa Rican President Oscar Arias began asking for strong international pressure to get Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to revoke his decision to suspend the cease-fire.

Arias said that he will talk with several Latin American and European presidents and ask them to call Ortega and make him see, just "as I have seen, the serious mistake he is making."

During an impromptu news conference held this evening, the Costa Rican president condemned "Ortega's illogical decision, which goes against what the five Central American presidents signed in Tela, Honduras."

Arias added that "in Nicaragua, the ball is in the political court and not in the military court, and firing the machine guns would be a serious mistake."

It was learned that President Arias will contact the following leaders by telephone: Felipe Gonzalez, Spain; Carlos Andres Perez, Venezuela; Carlos Menem, Argentina; and Jose Sarney, Brazil.

El Salvador

Controversy on FENASTRAS Attack Continues

Congressmen Comment on Issue

PA0211045189 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0325 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] Deputy Roberto D'Aubuisson has supported the accusation leveled yesterday by Colonel Francisco Elena

Fuentes, who blamed the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] for the attack on FENASTRAS [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation] headquarters.

Meanwhile, opposition deputies warned that if the climate of violence continues, talks between the government and guerrillas may be broken off.

D'Aubuisson blamed the FMLN for the attack on the FENASTRAS headquarters. According to the ARENA leader, a political analysis has led him to believe that it would be most advantageous to the guerrillas to create confusion and abort the dialogue with the government.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] These types of actions are not advantageous to the government, far less to the Armed Forces. They are not advantageous to the Salvadoran people who want to achieve peace. For whom, then, does it prove most advantageous?

Remember when they murdered Colonel Casanova's daughter? At that very moment someone allegedly attacked Zamora and his widow (?Dolette). This is to cause confusion, as if to say look, since they murdered the colonel's daughter, the Army is doing this. [as heard]

They place bombs and hurl bombs at the General Staff and then place these bombs, of course, to generate confusion. It is as if it were revenge. Therefore, my hypothesis—because I cannot give assurances of this—is that these actions are perpetrated by the guerrillas themselves. The only ones who have anything to gain from the dead, from these tremendous actions, are the members of the FMLN. They want to see how they can boost their image or make international headlines that may harm the government's image. [end recording]

D'Aubuisson went beyond this, adding that these actions could even be the work of groups within the FMLN that disobey orders from the general command and are opposed to a political solution.

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] It is also possible that there are groups that are no longer under the FMLN's control, groups that they themselves [changes thought] remember that to recruit people the FMLN makes them commit certain crimes. Once they become criminals the FMLN takes them in. There could be groups of these criminals and subversives who have been isolated and are now trying to control the situation. They may even disregard FMLN authority. [end recording]

Meanwhile, other deputies are not blaming any particular sector. In very general terms they have pointed out that there are groups interested in aborting the dialogue and negotiation process between the government and FMLN.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified deputy] Personally, I have not dismissed the possibility of a break in the dialogue because these are political and moral commitments. It is (?not) the type of commitment that cannot be broken. In these things, for [word indistinct] reasons, breaks are possible. I hope this does not happen, but I will not dismiss the possibility that the dialogue may be broken off at any time if this situation becomes worse than it is right now.

[Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, leader of the Authentic Christian Movement, MAC] There is a group of people who are trying to hinder the dialogue process. This is what they could be accused of specifically. People who could be on either side, on the extreme right or extreme left, people with closed minds who do not want the war in El Salvador to end and to make way for peace. [end recording]

Rey Prendes insisted on the need to seek immediate agreements that will end the spiraling violence unleashed a few days ago. He proposed that the government and FMLN establish a mechanism to neutralize the sectors opposed to the dialogue.

[Begin Rey Prendes recording] The time has come to sit down and talk, because if it is true that the FMLN wants peace, and if it is true that the government wants peace, an agreement must be reached as soon as possible so that the Salvadoran people will feel that we are on the path to peace. There should be an effort on both sides, the government and the FMLN, to seriously investigate their institutions to see if there are people who are using violence to hinder the peace process. These people should be punished, and separated from any decision-making at any given time. [end recording]

Both deputies, including D'Aubuisson, answered questions regarding the possibility of implementing a state of siege, as threatened yesterday by Colonel Elena Fuentes. They said this is not the right time to decree the suspension of constitutional guarantees and, that in any case, Congress has not yet received a request from the executive branch to this effect.

Rey Prendes said that the MAC faction is not willing to support this initiative, which renders the state of siege unlikely since it cannot be decreed without the approval of three-fourths of the congressional plenum. In this case, the MAC's votes are essential.

Soldiers Held Hostage by Union

PA0211044089 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0305 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Fourteen soldiers from several security corps and command posts in our country were held hostage for several hours today at the FENASTRAS [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation] headquarters. The soldiers were beaten, reportedly by labor union members, and released this afternoon. The atmosphere at the FENASTRAS headquarters was tense this afternoon after the 14 military members were ushered into the installations by the labor union's members.

The soldiers were kept in two rooms for several hours, and they were later released at 1500—after being presented to the press as members of the National Police, National Guard, Treasury Police, 1st Infantry Brigade, and 2d Infantry Brigade.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified woman] This is Heriberto Hernandez Sanchez. We ask our comrades to please be patient. He is a member of the Treasury Police.

[First unidentified man] No, the Air Force!

[Unidentified woman] This is Private Mauricio de Jesus Lemus, a member of the 4th Company.

[First unidentified man] He is an Air Force member.

[Unidentified woman] He is an Air Force member. And here is Jorge Sanchez Paz, a member of the National Guard.

[Second unidentified man] None of those who are here have been subjected to the hood! None of those who are here have been subjected to electric shocks! No one has poured acid on them! They have come to see the faces of our comrades so they can later arrest them, torture them, assassinate them, or make them disappear! [end recording]

Many of the hostages were jeered at by the FENASTRAS members when being taken out. Their faces were shown to the people, and they were publicly humiliated.

Hours later the National Guard gave a news conference to explain what had happened with Agent Jorge Sanchez.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] A young woman came to ask some questions and exert psychological pressure on the men. They were trying to force the soldiers to reveal the location of the 1st Infantry Brigade's clandestine jails. One soldier said that he knew about some. [end recording]

National Guard member Jorge Sanchez' statement indicates that he was tied up, blindfolded, and taken to a dark room, where he was brutally beaten by the labor union members.

1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters Attacked

PA0211042789 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0306 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Report by Alfredo Villarreal]

[Text] For the 3d day in a row, the bloodbath continues to rock this capital city and the end to this situation—which is alarming the public—is not in sight. According to reports, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] urban commands failed once again this afternoon when they attacked the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade located in Laico neighborhood. The FMLN urban commandos fired two RPG-2 rocket launchers which hit a private vehicle with license plate 72246 that was passing the military garrison. As a result of the rebel attack, an agronomist, identified as 57-year-old Jose Hermogenes Martinez, was killed. We did not take pictures of his body because it was totally mutilated as a result of the strong explosion. Also injured was a street vendor identified as Maria del Carmen Perez.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified witness] There were four men in a pickup, two seated in front and two in the back. The two who were in the back took out the bazookas and fired on the garrison's gate. A man driving a Suzuki at the same time the rockets were launched was hit.

[Reporter] How many people were in the vehicle?

[Witness] Four. The car where the injured man was? Only one person, the man who was injured.

[Reporter] How many people were in the vehicle from where the rockets where fired?

[Witness] Four.

[Reporter] At what time did that happen?

[Witness] About 30 minutes ago, at approximately 1530.

[Reporter] How many rockets were fired?

[Witness] Two.

[Second unidentified witness] The man was in the car. After the devices exploded—we do not know what kind were fired—there was smoke and gunpowder all over the place. His clothes and body were totally destroyed. When we took him to the Rosales Hospital we talked to a doctor, and he said that they were going to do all they could to save his life. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Colonel Francisco Elena Fuentes, commander of the military garrison, regretted the attack and said that these attacks are within the framework of the violence unleashed in the past few days by groups that are out of control.

[Begin Fuentes recording] You have already seen the vehicle. We believe the rockets were aimed at the gate, at the guards standing at the entrance to headquarters. Perhaps they were aimed at me because I had been in the area 5 minutes earlier.

Those people are completely out of their minds. They do not care if they kill innocent civilians. These could be groups that the FMLN can no longer control or perhaps they are only killers who only know how to murder people. [end recording]

The injured were taken to Rosales Hospital in San Salvador where they were given emergency treatment. The street vendor says that it was a miracle that she was not killed.

[Begin Perez recording] I do not know what happened. I was just sitting there, and I heard the noise [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the FMLN urban guerrillas set fire to a public bush in Santa Marta, San Jacinton neighborhood. The rebels distributed leaflets stating that they burned the bus in reprisal for the killing of leftist leader Febe Elizabeth Velasquez.

UNTS Rejects Cristiani's Dialogue Offer

PA0211043989 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Report by Marco Antonio Guevara]

[Text] This afternoon, 24 hours after the fatal attack on FENASTRAS [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation], President of the Republic Alfredo Cristiani invited UNTS [National Unity of Salvadoran Workers] leaders to a dialogue. However, they requested that a few media reporters also be given access to the the meeting at the Presidency. This request was rejected and the UNTS did not enter the Presidency.

[Begin recording] [Guevara] If President Cristiani believes this means that you are rejecting his invitation to hold talks, what would you say to that?

[UNTS spokesman] It is not a rejection, because we came. We asked that the Salvadoran people be allowed to witness the meeting. If Cristiani does not want to allow access to the media, it is because he is setting a political trap for us. [end recording]

According to the UNTS, this decision and the demands that they would make to the Salvadoran president were communicated to the rank and file and other fraternal organizations:

[Begin unidentified UNTS spokesman recording] As national leaders, we are obliged to ensure that the people know what issues we would discuss during a meeting with any member of the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] administration, including President Cristiani.

In keeping with this, we also brought with us a recommendation from all our organizations and fraternal organizations, that is, to demand the immediate dismissal of Chief of Staff Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, because he is directly responsible for the crime committed against our organization, FENASTRAS. We will ask this from everybody, including the U.S. Congress, which is behind the power of the 33 officers who make up La Tandona [1966 graduating class of the Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy] [end recording]

This possible dialogue between President Cristiani and the UNTS was thwarted at a time when the labor members decided to delay the funeral of their nine fellow union members until 2 November, day of the dead.

Protest Filed Over FMLN Aid From Nicaragua

PA0111155189 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1220 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has said that El Salvador has already filed a formal complaint with the Nicaraguan Government through the Foreign Ministry because of the continuous aid given by that government to the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] rebels.

Cristiani added that this new complaint filed by El Salvador against Nicaragua stems from the attack perpetrated by FMLN urban commando units against Army headquarters. He said that it has been proven that the weapons were used for the attack on the headquarters were Nicaraguan-made, which shows that they are giving logistic and military aid to the FMLN, he said.

Car Bomb Explodes; One Killed, One Injured

PA0111235789 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2228 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Red Cross has announced that one person was killed and another injured by the explosion of a car traveling this afternoon near the Salvadoran Army's 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador.

According to the Red Cross, the dead man, who was not identified, was driving the vehicle which, by all appearances, was to be placed near the military headquarters, one of the most important in El Salvador.

The explosion injured one civilian, a female street peddler who was nearby and had to be taken to a hospital.

Following the explosion, military troops initiated a large-scale security operation.

It has also been reported that a bus was burned today by unidentified individuals protesting the dymanite attack perpetrated yesterday by unidentified individuals against the headquarters of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS).

The attack against FENASTRAS killed 10, including leader Febe Elizabeth Velasquez, and more than 30 people injured.

Guatemala

Cerezo Seeks Ortega's Cease-Fire Reconsideration

PA0111164289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1543 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo will ask Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega "to reconsider his decision" to suspend the unilateral cease-fire his government had been maintaining with the Nicaraguan "contras."

"I honestly do not understand Ortega's decision to suspend the unilateral cease-fire. I will call him in Managua today to ask him to reconsider the measure and to tell us what prompted him to suspend the cease-fire," Cerezo stated.

The Nicaraguan Government announced today that it will not extend the cease-fire with the "contras," which had been in effect since March 1988, "in response to increased armed actions by the rebels."

For Cerezo, a revival of the war will affect the Central American peace plan, the UN verification process, and the agreements signed by the presidents at the meeting in Tela, Honduras, last August.

"I will attempt to get President Ortega to reconsider the move and will do everything possible so that he will maintain the cease-fire between the Sandinist People's Army and the contras based in Honduras," the Guatemalan president added.

Guatemala will strive to promote a new peace effort so that Nicaragua will maintain the cease-fire and will achieve the demobilization and repatriation of the anti-Sandinists, as was agreed to by the Central American presidents, Cerezo stated. "I will speak to Ortega to learn the reasons for his decision, but, above all, to ask that his government maintain the cease-fire. Otherwise, peace will again be threatened by the specter of war," he stated.

Approximately 12,000 anti-Sandinist troops are based in Honduras. They are to be demobilized in the coming months, according to the agreements signed at the Tela summit.

Honduras

Foreign Ministry Reacts to Ortega Proposal

PA0111235289 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2243 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Nov (DPA)—The Honduran Government today reacted with "surprise" concerning the decision adopted in Managua by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to suspend the cease-fire with the contras.

The decision to break the truce is termed by Tegucigalpa as a problem or obstacle to the implementation of the Tela, Honduras, agreements, adopted by the Central American presidents on 7 August. It "discourages the demobilization and repatriation" of approximately 12,000 contras who are currently camped in El Paraiso Department, located in eastern Honduras close to the Nicaraguan border.

The Honduran Government virtually rejected, in a communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Ministry, Nicaragua's proposal to participate in a meeting at the United Nations with the contras, members of the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV), and the Sandinists on 6 - 7 November.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry emphasized that Honduras has not recognized the contras' status as rebel group so the authorities do not consider it a valid interlocutor with whom it is necessary to negotiate in a process.

The government states that it has fulfilled its obligations resulting from the signing of the Tela agreements and, accordingly, it cooperates with the CIAV and the UN Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA). The CIAV was created by the Central American presidents to organize and coordinate the anti-Sandinist demobilization.

Azcona Views Contra Problem at San Jose Summit

PA0211010389 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] President Jose Azcona has said that Honduras cannot tell Nicaragua that "we are not satisfied" with the 5 December deadline for the anti-Sandinist rebels to demobilize and return to their country

Azcona said in Costa Rica, where he participated in the summit meeting of Latin American presidents, that he had met on 27 October with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to discuss Central American problems, especially the demobilization of the contras.

Azcona said: "President Ortega says that the deadline for the contras to demobilize and return to Nicaragua is 5 December. He has the right to say that. We cannot tell him that the deadline does not satisfy us, because we are not involved with the contras."

He said: "We approved a plan for demobilizing the contras. This plan is going to be conducted by the International Commission Of Verificatoin and Support (CIAV) and by the Sandinist government. We are going to give all the necessary support for the demobilization to be carried out. We are going to allow the CIAV to come to Honduras as often as it wants. The ONUCA [UN Observer Group For Central America] is going to have its headquarters here in Honduras."

Azcona said that the Honduran Government "concurs with the demobilization of the contras. However, others must also do their share. The CIAV must induce the demobilization."

He said that he is willing to participate in the coming summit of Central American presidents to be held 6-8 December, but that he will ask the president-elect to accompany him.

Cuban Deputies Visit Electoral Tribunal, Congress

PA0211014289 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 89 p 8

[Text] Tegucigalpa—Roberto Lopez, head of the first delegation of Cuban deputies to visit Honduras, said on 24 October that Cuba's regime will not wind up as its political opposition would like it to, and that "we support the Central American peace process."

Seven deputies from the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government arrived in Tegucigalpa on 24 October as guests of their Honduran counterparts who visited them in August 1988.

The Cuban delegation is formed by Lopez, Hipolito Abril Santos, Teresa Jimenez Cabrera, Jorge Gonzalez Riera, Ramiro Abreu Quintana, Humberto Castaneda Barban, and Alejandro Castillo Palma.

At 1000 on 24 October, the visitors met with members of the National Electoral Tribunal who briefed them on the electoral process that will culminate with general elections on 26 November.

The Cubans were accompanied to the meeting by their Honduran counterparts Jose Fernandez Guzman, Alfredo Landaverde, Ramon de Jesus Sabillon, and Diogenes Cruz.

As the leader of the Cuban delegation, Lopez said that the coming elections will strengthen the democratic process in the region.

He added that Cuba supports the Central American peace process, but cautioned that "the improvement of the democratic process must continue if one wants to achieve a real and lasting peace with the cooperation of all involved." The Cuban legislator did not rule out the possibility of relations between Honduras and Cuba in several fields because, he said, "we are ready to cooperate with this country."

Asked about reports by the opposition that Cuba is supplying arms to Nicaragua and the Salvadoran guerrillas, Lopez—in an annoyed tone—said that "that is mere supposition; it is not true."

Lopez said that Cuba gives Nicaragua technical, economic, and scientific assistance, and "would help them even more if it could, because the Nicaraguan people have suffered a war and direct aggression."

Lopez also referred to the Panamanian problem, saying that "the Panamanian people must solve their own domestic problems without any kind of interference." Lopez added that he believed that the United States is meddling in Panama with the intention of overthrowing the controversial General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Lopez said that his government is fighting drug trafficking "in every way," and that high-ranking Cuban military officers were not executed due to domestic political disputes as has been reported abroad.

Asked if the Cuban system could undergo major changes such as those wrought in the USSR by Mikhail Gorbachov, Lopez said: "No one should harbor any hope that our system might come to an end; ours is a permanent process."

Asked if this inflexible position by the Castro regime might affect relations with the USSR, its closest ally. Lopez answered that it should not, because "every country has its own process of changes, and one change is not the same as another. In addition, there is no problem with the USSR because we continue to be friends."

Finally, Lopez said that there is only one party, a united party, in Cuba—the Communist Party—and that he believed that there will be no new political parties for the time being, because no one is opposed to the system. He accused the United States of carrying out a campaign to discredit Cuba.

After meeting with the members of the tribunal, the Cuban deputies met with authorities of the Economy and Health Ministry, and later in the evening attended a session of the National Congress.

Nicaragua

President Ortega Suspends Unilateral Cease-Fire

Makes Announcement

PA0111144289 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the conference room of the Presidential Press and Information Directorate, in Managua—live]

[Text] I visited the town of San Miguelito on 31 October. There, we once again felt the sorrow of mothers, children, Nicaraguan women, and the Nicaraguan people, who continue to be the victims of attacks by mercenary forces that are U.S.-financed and bent on bringing bloodshed to our country. Based on the versions told by the peasants of the attacked cooperative, when the contras attacked they came in shouting: Viva UNO [National Opposition Union], and insulting the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan Government.

This does not surprise us considering that in UNO's public demonstrations some demonstrators shout: Viva the contras, taking advantage of the electoral process. When the contras launch their criminal attacks against the people of Nicaragua, when they murder women, children, and peasants, the contras shout: Viva UNO. When UNO parades in the streets of our cities and town, some UNO activists shout: Viva the contras. That is why it does not suprise us that following the murder of 19 peasants, who were on their way to register to vote on 21 October, none of the political parties affiliated with UNO and neither the UNO candidates or UNO's well-known leaders condemned the crimes. These people did not condemn these crimes.

This can be explained by the fact that despite the efforts we Nicaraguans are making, and despite the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government, the FSLN, and the Nicaraguan people in reaching a total and definite peace, the U.S. Government is bent on maintaining a policy of war against Nicaragua. We clearly stated that bullets must be changed for ballots. We moved up the electoral process in our country; we moved up the date of the elections

originally scheduled for November 1990. We moved them up to 25 February 1990.

We fostered the conditions for the Nicaraguan Government to ensure the electoral process. We invited international observers—no other independent country in the world has invited international observers during the long process—so they can observe the electoral process. We are financing all the political parties that want to participate in the elections. We legalized the registration of 21 political parties in our country, something that is unprecedented in the history of Nicaragua. All the political parties have access to all the news media, even those political groups affiliated to the U.S. who defended the counterrevolution.

A broad amnesty policy exists here to permit all persons who have been directly or indirectly linked with the activities of the mercenary forces to accept the amnesty. Since March 1988, and contrary to the will of the contras and the U.S. Government, we decided to decree a unilateral cease-fire. We have sought to carry out an economic plan to defend the economy of all the Nicaraguans, of the cooperatives, of the private sector, of the small private producer, of the medium-sized private producer, of the large private producers, of all the Nicaraguan producers. This year we have implemented a very important economic plan.

Five Central American presidents signed in Tela, Honduras on 7 August 1989 a plan to demobilize the contras from Honduran territory. We established a deadline of 5 December for the demobilization. The Nicaraguan Government, the Nicaraguans, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front have been making great efforts and have dedicated many hours of work inside and outside our country in the diplomatic and economic fields.

What has been the response of the U.S. Government to this endeavor? First, although the U.S. Government is capable of contributing to peace, it has not done so. President Bush is not contributing to peace. President Bush is promoting war, death, assassinations, crime, and terrorism in Nicaragua. President Bush is not supporting democracy in Nicaragua. He is supporting terrorism in Nicaragua. President Bush is not supporting peace in Nicaragua. He is supporting death in Nicaragua.

This is made clear when the U.S. Government, instead of using the funds that it had assigned for the counterrevolutionaries to continue entering our territory to assassinate the Nicaraguan people, instead of using these funds for the demobilization of the contras, insists on maintaining the funds as logistical support for the criminal attacks by the mercenary forces.

Therefore, the millions of dollars that the Yankee Congress, at the request of the U.S. President, has approved for the contras this year and is disbursing throughout the year, is not humanitarian aid. President Bush, the U.S. Government, and the U.S. Congress, in a cynical attitude, have become authors and promoters of the crimes that are being committed against the Nicaraguan people. There is no such humanitarian aid. What exists is aid for terrorism to kill the peasants who are asleep, resting after their day's work. The contras attack them and assassinate them brutally.

In addition, the U.S. Government meddles in the Nicaraguan electoral process by seeking ways to carry out electoral fraud and approving millions of dollars for UNO.

Hence, the U.S. Government finances both the armed groups and groups participating in the electoral process in our country. They are both counterrevolutionary groups; both are mercenary forces at the service of U.S.; and both are responsible for the crimes against the Nicaraguan people. Logically, the main responsibility lies with the U.S. Government.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government has systematically continued its policy of obstructing Nicaragua's access to the financial aid necessary to handle the country's economy, the economy of all Nicaraguans. President Bush has confirmed his determination to maintain the economic embargo against Nicaragua.

We have acted responsibly and will continue acting responsibly. We are responsible for protecting the lives of Nicaraguans. Therefore, we cannot permit the continuation of crimes against the Nicaraguan people. In an effort to contribute to peace efforts we have been unilaterally extending the cease-fire month after month. In other words, we offered one cheek and received a blow, then we offered the other cheek, and we received another blow. We have been offering our cheek every day since March 1988. However, as Nicaraguans, as Christians, we must first defend our lives.

I would like to ask my Catholic and evangelic brothers, even those who maintain the most pacifist positions, if they would tolerate a criminal assault on their homes, or robbery or murder? Would they let a criminal kill their mother, their brother, or let harm come to themselves? Would they remain passive, or would they defend themselves? In the long run, wouldn't they seek help from the authorities, or the police, in fighting the criminal? No Nicaraguan—regardless of his ideological, political, philosophical, or religious convictions—no human being in the world tolerates an attack. We must act firmly to defend our human rights against violent and criminal actions.

After the 21 October attacks against peasants who were going to register for the elections—the registration was going to take place on 22 October, so they were coming down from the mountains to register on 22 October—100 peasants were killed. More than 100 children became orphans as a result of those crimes.

I met with Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge. We also held meetings the next day to analyze this situation. From that moment on, we began to point out that we had to reconsider extending the truce and the cease-fire,

which ended on 31 October. Then I traveled to Costa Rica after being invited by President Arias. I went to Costa Rica to attend a political event of worldwide importance. I did not go to Costa Rica to go to parties. I did not go there for vacation, or to make toasts, to attend dinners, or luncheons. I went to Costa Rica to exchange viewpoints with political leaders meeting there. Because it was an event commemorating democracy, we had to talk about efforts we Latin Americans are making in struggling for democracy, and the efforts we are making in Nicaragua to struggle for democracy.

Latin American presidents in Costa Rica noted the great risks democracy is facing due to the economic and the debt problems. I added the serious risks democracy is facing due to the aggressive terrorist actions, economic embargo policies, and the policies that disrespect international law, such as what is happening in Nicaragua.

Then I went to explain that Nicaragua was considering suspending the cease-fire or not extending it—because we would have been suspending it if we decided to lift the cease-fire during the period from 1 to 31 October. That would have been a suspension of the cease-fire, because we have a comitment to comply with the cease-fire from 1 to 31 October—which is a unilateral commitment made by the Nicaraguan Government.

However, I noted that, in any case, we were considering not extending the cease-fire because if it was in effect, we could not fight against these criminals and terrorists who are financed by the U.S. Government, financed by an immoral Congress like the Yankee Congress—which finances these terrorist actions and then beats its chest while it talks in favor of democracy, peace, and human rights. We could not continue to keep our arms folded. In any country in the world—the United States itself is the first one to say that it is necessary to punish criminals and terrorists. They request the death penalty, and the death penalty is imposed on those who perpetrate violent actions in the United States. In Latin American countries, there are countless examples of emergency measures such as a state of siege and a state of emergency imposed by Latin American countries to face internal problems, internal problems [repeats himself] where no foreign superpower destabilizes such countries. Rather, the measures are imposed due to internal political or social problems occurring in those countries. During the past few years in Latin America we have seen many cases in which the so-called public order forces, the police, or the Army brutally represses people in the streets protesting for political and economic measures. Thousands of Latin Americans have been assassinated in this manner throughout the continent. However, all the aforementioned are considered legitimate.

All these actions are considered legitimate because they are based on decisions by sovereign governments that do not have serious differences with the United States; by governments that are not being questioned by the United States of North America. Thus, these actions are not scandalous; they are not news, and the U.S. media does not consider them newsworthy. Many U.S. newsmen also act with the same cynicism with which the U.S. Congress acts. I would even say they act with the same cowardice and immorality as the U.S. Congress. The U.S. congressmen's positions are not based on principles but rather on gaining reelection. The same is true of some U.S. newsmen and editorialists who have the nerve to say that Nicaragua is provoking a serious situation when it sets out to end the cease-fire. However, they do not have the courage to denounce the crimes that have been committed against the Nicaraguan people or to note that the decision to end the cease-fire is a sovereign right of the Nicaraguan State.

I would like to see the reaction in the United States if crimes of this nature occurred in its territory. How would the U.S. Government react? How would U.S. media react? How would they react if there were crimes of this nature in the United States, crimes committed by a foreign power against peaceful U.S. citizens? In the United States, punishment is quickly mentioned when U.S. citizens' rights are trampled or when it is thought that U.S. citizens' security is being threatened in any part of the world. U.S. leaders then say: We are ready to punish those who threaten U.S. citizens' lives in any part of the world. The Yankee congress and media would applaud such a position in their usual cynical and immoral manner. However, when a small nation that is being attacked by the United States of North America says it is going to defend itself from the aggression by the Yankee government then that nation is wrong.

According to the Yankees, we do not have the right to defend ourselves. We have to accept murders without doing anything. We have to do so with our arms tied and our mouth closed. We do not even have the right to talk or protest. We do not even have the right to do things as we want to. Apparently, the Latin American media only respects those who dress in suits and ties. However, if I wore a suit and tie the problems would still be the same. They do not like me to wear this black and red scarf. This black and red scarf is just like the one that Sandino wore when he fought against Yankee intervention in our country. The Sandinist Front took Sandino's scarf as its flag because it symbolizes Sandino and the Nicaraguan people.

Let President Bush clearly understand that with this black and red flag we will continue to defend Nicaragua. We will continue to do so even though he is Goliath the giant and we are the small David. We will not extend the cease-fire. President Bush, [words indistinct] extend the cease-fire. Be clear about this. We are not a U.S. state for the Yankee congress or Senate to make statements as it did last night. They ordered the Nicaraguan Government and condemned it for the probable suspension of the cease-fire.

The United States seems to have lost its head, and they believe we are another of their states. They may even be thinking of adding another star to their flag. Nicaragua is not a U.S. state, President Bush. Nicaragua is not a U.S.

state, U.S. congressmen. You must be clear about this once and for all. The Latin American and Caribbean countries are not states of the United States. We are independent, free, sovereign nations, and we do not accept anybody giving us orders. *We do not accept* orders from any world power.

So, the U.S. Government does not have to tell the Nicaraguan people and government what we must do to defend ourselves from the criminal attacks they themselves initiate. Our people are angry, and so are we. We cry with anger and indignation. We have made great efforts to attain justice, and democracy, and to improve the Nicaraguans' economy. How have the Yankees responded? How has the U.S. Government and the U.S. President responded? How has the U.S. Congress and media responded? How have the traitors responded? The traitors who have taken advantage of the political opening in our country and now have taken off their supposed Nicaraguan masks and shown what they really are: UNO mercenaries at the service of the United States.

We cannot continue to be tolerant, but we are going to keep working for peace. We will continue working for peace in the framework of our laws and our Constitution. We are especially going to honor the agreements signed by the Central American presidents.

With this in mind, we issued the following communique today. It is dated 1 November: The Nicaraguan Government, which has been working intensely for peace, reports to the national and international public that in the last 20 days the infiltration of mercenary forces from their bases in Honduran territory toward the 5th and 6th Regions in Nicaraguan territory has increased.

The contras have said that over 6,000 mercenaries have infiltrated, and they have said it calmly. The U.S. Congress has said nothing. They have not condemned this fact. The governments that have said they are concerned about peace in Central America have said nothing, either. They have not said a single word. No one has condemned the infiltration of mercenary forces from Honduran territory. Using so-called humanitarian aid, the mercenaries are entering our territory to assassinate the Nicaraguan people. No one has condemned this. It is the contra leaders themselves who have said that up to 6,000 mercenaries have been infiltrated. During the past 3 weeks, over 6,100 mercenaries have entered our national territory to conduct their criminal activities by taking advantage of the unilateral cease-fire declared by the Nicaraguan Government and by using the so-called humanitarian aid approved by the U.S. Congress.

Regardless of the figures mentioned by the contras—who have said 6,000 contras have entered the country—we do know that in the last few weeks the contras have added 1,100 contras to the number of contras already in the country. A couple days ago, some 400 contras were entering the country from their camps in Honduras. As a result of these infiltrations, the number of attacks on civilian, economic, and military targets has dramatically increased, resulting in Nicaraguan people being killed.

These actions are aimed at sabotaging the agreement for the demobilization of the mercenary forces, which was signed by the five Central American presidents in Tela, Honduras on 7 August 1989. Likewise, they are trying to place obstacles before the election process. Why? Because the mercenaries know the elections will be won by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. They know they will be totally eliminated. They are therefore fighting in a brutal, criminal manner to obstruct the election process. They are trying to seek ways to accuse the Nicaraguan Government of obstructing the election process.

However, we have international observers from the United Nations and the OAS here, who are permanently...[changes thought] They are the best judges of what the Nicaraguan Government is doing in favor of the election process.

In view of this situation, the Nicaraguan Government is currently promoting emergency actions along with different governments, politicians, and international institutions and organizations, with the purpose of strengthening the peace process that is being undermined by the escalation of military actions of the contras.

The Nicaraguan Government asks the U.S. Government to support this international action in favor of peace and the elections process, which will end with the 25 February 1990 elections.

If the U.S. Government really wants to support the Nicaraguan election process, the United States should support the contra demobilization plan. Therefore, they should stop financing these criminals with so-called humanitarian aid, which is being used to kill the Nicaraguan people. The so-called humanitarian aid should instead be used by the United Nations and the OAS to demobilize the counterrevolution.

Three [as heard], the Nicaraguan Government, seeking to strengthen the various steps the CIAV [International Verification and Support Commission] has been promoting regarding the implementation of the Tela agreements, is calling for a meeting at UN headquarters, on 6-7 November for the Honduran and Nicaraguan Governments, the CIAV, and a representative of the counterrevolution, with the purpose of approving the logistical and technical aspects that will permit the return to the country and integration into the political process of all the people involved in counterrevolutionary activities, or their relocation in third countries, as established in the Tela agreements. In other words, we are making a clear proposal to hold a meeting at the United Nations, with representatives of the Nicaraguan Government, of the Honduran Government, of the CIAV, and of the contras on 6-7 November. There we will discuss the implementation of the Tela agreement for the demobilization of the contras. It does not involve a discussion. Let this be made clear once and for all. It does not

involve going to the United Nations to discuss the cease-fire, but is an attempt to discuss once and for all an end to the war. We do not want a cease-fire, we want an end to the war. That is what we Nicaraguans want. We want an end to the war, not a cease-fire. A cease-fire means that war is ever present. The risk of more Nicaraguans continuing to die is ever present. We want to preserve the lives of the Nicaraguans. This is not resolved by abolishing the military service. This is resolved by abolishing the war. The war must be abolished, not the military service. Military service without war does not place the lives of Nicaraguan youths at stake. Military service during the war, such as that promoted by the Yankee government, and which has been promoted by the contras does place the lives of Nicaraguan youths at stake. We do not have to abolish the military service. We do have to abolish the war. We are not going to discuss the cease-fire. We are going to discuss ending the war, an end to the war [repeats himself] and the implementation of the plan for the demobilization of the contras.

Therefore, we are calling this meeting at the United Nations on 6 and 7 November so that the government of Honduras can attend. That is the country where the camps of the mercenary forces committing these crimes against the Nicaraguan people are based. We want the CIAV to be there. That organization has a mandate by the Central American presidents to implement the plan to demobilize the contras. The Nicaraguan Government will be there. This is a country that is willing to accept all of those who are willing to accept the amnesty, to join the peace process, the demobilization process, and be integrated to the country's productive, social, political, and economic life with total normalcy. The contras will be there. They are the ones who have to decide if they want to come to Nicaragua or be relocated to third countries. They have to be there to learn of the demobilization plan and to say who will come to Nicaragua, who will not, and who will have to be relocated to third countries.

Four [as heard], The Nicaraguan Government harbors the hope that international efforts will immediately achieve an end to the bloodshed caused by the counterrevolutionry activities and will facilitate the total fulfillment of the agreement for the demobilization of the contras by 5 December 1989.

Because now, after the announcement in Costa Rica, many leaders appear to be concerned about the situation. Some of them even said that they believe Nicaragua's measures are incorrect, but in the long run it is up to the Nicaraguans to correct them. I would like to see them in my shoes. For smaller things, those Latin American leaders impose states of emergency, special laws, and have the Army and police open fire on the people, for smaller things, mind you. We are being attacked by a foreign power. We understand why they have to make speeches of that sort. Given the enormous pressure that the United States exerts on the economic and financial order, whenever there is an enormous foreign debt burdening the Latin American countries, the power of pressure, the blackmail power of the United States is very strong.

Regardless, I think there is real concern among Latin American presidents and there is a resolve to struggle for peace in Central America, to end the war against the Nicaraguan people.

Yes, the Nicaraguan Government reaffirms once again that regardless of the stance adopted by the mercenary forces, it will ensure the smooth progress of the electoral process and the safety of international observers on the monitoring mission all over the country until the culmination of the 25 February 1990 elections. That is our resolve; that is what is within our reach. We are committed to that which is within our possibilities. However, if the Yankee government, the Yankee Congress, and President Bush are now skeptical, it will be they who are conspiring against the electoral process. It will be they who will jeopardize the electoral process. It will no longer be us.

Therefore, the smooth progress of the electoral process will ultimately depend on the stance adopted by the U.S. Government. If they adopt a constructive stance, if they endorse the meeting at the United Nations, if they support the contra demobilization plan, if they stop attacking Nicaragua in the way they have been doing, then they will be contributing to the effort we Nicaraguans and the Nicaraguan Government will undertake to ensure that the electoral process yields positive results, so we will have full elections as scheduled on 25 February 1990. However, if the United States wants to impose pressure, threats, and actions on us that escalate the conflict, it will be they, it will be you, President Bush and the Yankee Congress, who are the ones that jeopardize the Nicaraguan electoral process.

Whether or not the electoral process moves along in Nicaragua will no longer depend on us. That will depend on the Yankee government and the policy it adopts in the wake of the sovereign decision the Nicaraguan Government is making today.

Six [as heard], to the extent the various aforementioned actions—to the extent all these aforementioned actions—specifically result in the systematic demobilization of the contras and the end of the infiltration of armed mercenaries into Nicaragua and their terrorist activities, the Nicaraguan Government will be able to reinstate the unilateral cease-fire declaration, as it had been doing since March 1988. This means that we are now going to work in an equitable and fair manner. For a long time, for over 1 year, namely from March 1988 to October 1989, we made the effort. Count all the months we have been turning one cheek and then turning the other cheek, turning one cheek and then turning the other cheek.

Even Christ lost his patience and took a whip to drive out all the merchants from the temple. We are now making a just proposal. To the extent the agreements the

Central American presidents advance, to the extent the contra demobilization plan works...[changes thought] the problem is not the cease-fire, and that must be made perfectly clear. The problem is the contra demobilization and the end of the war by the 5 December deadline. Let us work toward that goal. To the extent we find the goodwill of the international community supports this effort, to the extent this moves along and we see these gestures—we are going to call them gestures, because Goliath alone is not entitled to demand gestures, David is also entitled to demand gestures, and we will use the word gestures—if gestures are made in support of the agreements the Central American presidents made, then we will reinstate the cease-fire.

We want words and deeds. I am repeating the same thing President Bush told me. He said: We want words, and we want deeds. In sum, we want specific answers in support of the demobilization plan. If there are words and deeds, then Nicaragua will reinstate the cease-fire. Without words and deeds, Nicaragua will not reinstate the cease-fire. We are going to proceed with due firmness to combat the mercenary forces, to ensure the security of our territory, and, chiefly, to ensure the right to life of all Nicaraguans.

Among those killed yesterday was a young man who had served the patriotic military service for 2 years and was discharged 4 months ago. This 17-year-old peasant returns home to his family in San Miguelito, very happy after having served. He gets work at the livestock cooperative where two of his brothers were working. They were not harming to anyone. They were not even chasing the contras. They were not even firing at anyone. The cooperative had no weapons, just two rifles. This cooperative was not organized for self-defense. This aspect had been neglected. Their guard had been lowered due to the cease-fire, due to the steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government, and due to the efforts we have been making.

So, this young man goes to work there after completing his military service. It was a livestock cooperative with women, men, and young people. The mercenaries arrived shouting long live UNO and shouting slogans against the Sandinists and the revolution. They fired at the peasants who were sleeping and killed that boy. First they wounded them. Four peasants were killed, one remained inside the room where he was sleeping. The other three were wounded. We were told by relatives who were there—children and women who survived the attack—that the contras called them out. They could not come out because they were wounded. Finally, when the contras realized that they were wounded, they went in and brought them out. What for? They cut the throats of two of them, and the other one received a coup de grace. They were taken outside to be killed. As a result of the attack another peasant and five women were wounded. Five peasant women who also worked for the coopeative were also wounded by the mercenaries who carried out the attack with rifles, rocket launchers, mortars, and all the weapons the Yankee government has provided them with. The contras carried out the attack thanks to the logistical support that they receive through the so-called humanitarian aid which gives them the necessary strength to enter our national territory to carry out this types of attacks.

We will continue struggling for peace. We are the most interested in peace, it is our goal. We know that the U.S. policy of war and death does not contribute to peace. Therefore, we must take measures to defend ourselves better from these military attacks which have continued.

Death has not only reached rural areas, it has also reached the cities. Although the contras have not been able to carry out a single attack on our main cities, and much less here in Nicaragua's Pacific region, the truth is that there are many youths who have been mobilized. There are many youths who are permanent fighters of our Army and Interior Ministry. They come from Leon, Managua, Masaya, Granada, Chinandega, and Rivas. They come from all those cities in the Pacific, and they have families. They have mothers, brothers sisters, parents, children, wives, and relatives who are suffering because they fear that their children and loved ones will die in those clashes with the mercenary forces.

The lives of our Army members—or of any army—are in danger in times of war; however, their lives are not in danger in times of peace. Therefore, we must continue struggling to achieve peace in Nicaragua. We must prevent the intensification of war because if the war intensifies or escalates as the contras are trying to do, we will have to adopt exceptional measures to face the escalation of war. We do not want that to happen. I believe that no Nicaraguan wants that. Everybody wants the war to end.

I repeat: A cease-fire is not the problem; the problem is ending the war. Therefore, Nicaraguans who have a moral, spiritual, or political responsibility should clearly demand the end of the war because simply talking about a cease-fire is accepting the continuation of war. Once and for all, we must put all our efforts, actions, spirits, hearts and determination into seeking the end of war. All Nicaraguans, the 3 million Nicaraguans must repeat as a permanent prayer, invoking God: End the war, end the war, end the war! Thank you, Nicaraguan brothers.

Holds News Conference

PA0111170789 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1257 GMT 1 Nov 89

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega on 1 November in Managua with unidentified reporters—live]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, regarding Point No 6 in which you spoke about specific results concerning the demobilization of the contras, to what specific amounts is the Nicaraguan Government referring to? Are you saying that 20 percent, 10 percent, or 50 percent of the contras have to be demobilized for the cease-fire to be implemented again?

[Ortega] The important point is to begin implementing the plan. Then, the number of contras that are demobilized would be established according to the decisions made at the United Nations. That is, how many contras can be demobilized right away, how many of them will be returning to Nicaragua, how many will go to third countries. Therefore, to the extent the plan is being implemented, we will be willing to reinstate the cease-fire.

[Reporter] Mr President, up until last week, the U.S. Congress discussed giving more aid to the contras. No one even wanted to talk about the contras, it was a stale issue. However, it has become a burning issue overnight, and everybody is now talking about aid for the contras and even the possibility of giving military aid to them. Last night, the U.S. Senate issued a resolution strongly condemning the Nicaraguan Government. My questions are: First, why has there been such a sudden and unexpected change? Second, what is your message to the U.S. Congress?

[Ortega] U.S. congressmen are only concerned about their reelection. With the due respect some of them deserve, U.S. congressmen are only worried about their reelection. I have talked to many of them here and they are cynical. They tell me: I disagree with that, but I have to think about those who elected me. If those who elected me have a different opinion, then I have to express support for their viewpoints and forget about my own opinion. Let us not mislead ourselves. You know very well how U.S. congressmen act. Therefore, it was easier for them to simply approve funds for the contras as they had done—because the Congress had approved the so-called humanitarian aid for the contras [words indistinct] and let the war continue, and leave the burden on the Central American governments, especially on the Nicaraguan Government and people who are suffering the effects of this war. Therefore, we have been reporting the killings, the assassinations, the crimes, the contras attacks, and the Yankee Congress has remained silent.

Therefore, we see an easygoing attitude in the U.S. Congress. Obviously, when we announce we are not going to extend the cease-fire the U.S. Congress reacts immediately. They react because they are fully aware that they are meddling in Nicaraguan politics. They will have to resume discussions on the Nicaraguan issue, and they do not want to discuss the Nicaraguan issue again. It was easy to set aside the Nicaraguan issue and to simply approve funds for the contras so the contras could continue killing Nicaraguans while everything else remains calm—let the peace plan continue as far as it can and as far as President Bush allows it to develop. The U.S. congressmen can then forget about the Nicaraguan issue and work on other domestic or international issues in which they are more interested.

However, when Nicaragua says: We will not extend the cease-fire, then they raise an outcry. Why do they raise an outcry? Because they know they will have to resume discussions on the Nicaraguan issue. Moreover, there might be a feverish congressman who will propose giving military aid to the contras. Well, let them discuss military aid. Do they want to discuss military aid? Well, that is (?their problem). We simply believe that the way the Yankee Congress acts will ease or hinder the electoral process. The development of elections on 25 February will depend now on the Yankee Congress and on the Yankee President. It will depend on them. We have the desire to do it. However, whether or not the elections are held on 25 February will depend on them.

[Reporter] Mr President, are you conducting efforts with Latin American governments? Can you talk a little about the contacts you have had with them on the demobilization of the contras and the efforts they can make?

[Ortega] So far, I have discussed this with [Venezuelan] President Carlos Andres Perez when I was in Costa Rica on 28 October. We discussed this issue on 28 October, in the morning. He promised to conduct efforts at an international level. I also discussed it with President Oscar Arias in Costa Rica. President Arias said he was willing to conduct international efforts. I also talked to Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem, who was visiting Nicaragua. Last night, I read a news agency item reporting that President Cerezo is willing to mediate in this conflict between the United States and Nicaragua. It is obvious this is a conflict between the United States and Nicaragua. This is not an internal conflict here in Nicaragua. It is a conflict between the United States and Nicaragua. I also talked to Jesse Jackson. These are the efforts we have conducted at an international level. Thank you very much.

Commentary on Suspension

PA0211031289 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Station commentary: "End of War More Important Than Cease-Fire"]

[Text] Few situations in our 10 years of revolution have been as significant as the one facing Nicaraguans now. The communique announcing the suspension of the unilateral cease-fire and the speech by Commander Daniel Ortega that preceded it—a firm, conclusive, and clear speech filled with patriotic emotion, as are all his speeches during decisive moments such as this one—have placed an unavoidable decision before the U.S. Government and its civilian mercenaries, the UNO [National Opposition Union].

The Yankee government must either see reason and adopt a realistic policy or cling to the irrational policy of aggression. Meanwhile, those who have sold out the fatherland must either do a better job at covering their shameless submissiveness by adopting a policy more in keeping with their true possibilities or assume, once and for all, the role of mercenaries without disguises and [word indistinct] arguments.

At any rate, none of our enemies are being asked to convert or repent, because all Nicaraguans know that

asking them to change their nature would be tantamount to asking the impossible [words indistinct] or believe that requests for biblical repentance are in fact honored in the daily lives of people. Imperialism will not stop its aggression out of love for peace, nor will the traitors hang themselves instead of enjoying the benefits of their pay.

This is why we view the communique and President Ortega's speech realistically: First, the communique and speech announced that Nicaragua is acting responsibly by turning its peace-seeking efforts into a matter that interests all of Latin America and by calling on personalities, governments, and international organizations to cooperate to bring about detente.

Second, without forgetting the imperialistic nature of the U.S. state and government, they without hesitation urged the U.S. Government to respect international agreements; on this occasion, to specifically respect the agreements reached by the Central American presidents.

Third, they again presented international policy initiatives to bring about practical actions to end aggression and achieve peace.

Fourth, they expressed faith in the strength of Nicaraguans and their determination to stop aggression. They also expressed faith that the governments, personalities, and international organizations will assume their respective responsibilities in the efforts to bring peace to Nicaragua and Central America.

Fifth, they confirmed that Nicaragua is not linking the holding of free and honest elections guaranteed by international observers on the demobilization of the mercenaries.

Sixth, they asserted that it is essential to end the war and not simply to have a cease-fire to achieve peace by first complying with the demobilization of mercenary groups.

There is no room for doubts: They either take it or leave it. Nicaraguans will no longer shed tears or blood without passing the bill to the culprits.

Bermudez on Ortega Decision

PA0111233789 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2059 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Nov (DPA)—Colonel Enrique Bermudez, military chief of the contras based in Honduras, said today that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega is looking for excuses not to guarantee free elections in February. He agreed, however, to meet with the Sandinists in the United States in exchange for a suspension of military actions.

Bermudez reacted this way to the Sandinist government announcement that it will resume military combat and suspend the truce between the regular Sandinist army and the anti-Sandinist contras when the term given the rebels to demobilize expires, in accordance with the Tela, Honduras, agreements signed by the Central American presidents on 7 August.

Ortega said in Managua today that his country will reinstate the unilateral cease-fire when the demobilization begins, and he proposed a meeting at UN headquarters in New York, United States, to discuss the matter.

The anti-Sandinist military chief said "we are not surprised by that decision," adding that the Nicaraguan president "is looking for ways to boycott the electoral process" scheduled for February 1990.

Regarding the meeting at the United Nations, Bermudez said that he would agree to it, but in exchange for the Sandinists' agreeing to implement the cease-fire and decree an amnesty. He pointed out that the truce must be supervised by the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV), created by the Tela agreements to organize and supervise the anti-Sandinist demobilization.

Meanwhile, the contra commanders based in Honduras met with Bermudez in Tegucigalpa to analyze the situation created by Ortega's announcement. They have issued a communique stating that the Sandinist army has initiated a massive military offensive against the contras.

In the same communique, the contras state the resolve and disposition of the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN]—the contras' official title—"to exhaust the political recource of dialogue and negotiation" and to resist the Sandinist attacks. They pledge "not to initiate offensive operations and to support the peaceful unfolding" of the Nicaraguan electoral process.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Government was "surprised" by Daniel Ortega's decision, and said that it makes fulfillment of the Tela, Honduras, agreements difficult.

Resistance Asks for Intercession

PA0211051489 Paris AFP in Spanish 0437 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Nov (AFP)—The Nicaraguan Resistance, RN, has sent a letter to the Central American presidents asking them to intercede with the Nicaraguan Government to reinstate the cease-fire, suspended today by Managua, according to Colonel Enrique Bermudez, top military leader of the rebels.

However, Bermudez told the press that the contra's proposal is that the resumption of the truce, which was suspended on 1 November by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, "should be supervised and verified" by the cease-fire commission.

The commission is made up of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares.

Previously, Bermudez had announced his willingness to participate in a dialogue proposed by Ortega for 6 and 7 November at the United Nations, if that meeting included negotiations for a cease-fire under the supervision of the International Commission of Support and

Verification [CIAV], which is made up of representatives of the United Nations and the OAS.

The purpose of the meeting requested by Managua, with the participation of the Honduran Government and the contras, is to discuss the demobilization of the rebels, in line with the decisison reached in August by the Central American presidents. The demobilization is to be completed by 7 December.

Vice President, Cardinal Attend Meeting

PA0211015189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2333 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, president of the National Reconciliation Commission of Nicaragua (CRN), today asked the world powers which "interfere" in the country to exercise "maturity and wisdom" for the achievement of peace and democracy.

A similar appeal was issued by the Nicaraguan cardinal to the Sandinist government and the contras to prevent bloodshed among youth and suffering among the peasants.

The CRN met today in Managua to discuss issues of interest to the commission and the Nicaraguan people; the meeting was attended by Vice President Sergio Ramirez and the opposition parties' representatives.

During the meeting, Ramirez presented a report to the commission members on the announcement made today by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega concerning the suspension of the unilateral cease-fire with the contras, which had been extended since March 1988.

Ramirez explained that the measure is aimed at reaching a cease-fire agreement with the contras, ending the war, and "definitely" implementing the Tela (Honduras) agreements, signed by the Central American presidents on 7 August.

Ramirez indicated that the decision does not mean that the government will recruit youths for the Patriotic Military Service during the electoral period, and it calls for the contras camped in Honduras to join civilian life in Nicaragua so that the electoral process may be normally carried out.

According to Ramirez, the cease-fire's suspension will not hinder the electoral schedule that will end with the 25 February 1990 elections, but he reported that there are other forces interested in interrupting the electoral process.

He emphasized that the forces intent on disrupting the electoral schedule "kidnapped five people on 29 October and later killed one of them in Jinotega (northern Nicaragua), because the people were about to support the electoral process by participating in a political rally."

Ramirez said he trusts that the U.S. Congress will not commit the "nonsense" of approving more funds for the contras because the Sandinist government has suspended the cease-fire, "given that this would extend the war and it would certainly represent the end of the electoral process."

Meanwhile, Cardinal Obando y Bravo said that "the peasant will not be able to state his will by casting his ballot if the war is stirred up in the mountains."

The church leader again urged the government to "decree a general amnesty, and he indicated that in today's meeting he made sure that the political prisoners will be released from Nicaraguan jails as soon as the contras' demobilization is carried out.

Obando y Bravo also issued an appeal for healthy pluralism and moderate language, which is currently "quite strong" in Nicaragua and could provoke violence in the "polarized" media.

Government Radio Reports Contra Attacks

PA0111230789 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2017 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Report from Matagalpa by Alba Rivera]

[Text] Mercenary members of the GN - [Guardia Nacional] cut the throats of three peasants at La Paila, 25 km northeast of Rio Blanco, on 31 October. This was confirmed by the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] public relations officer for the Matagalpa Region. According to the report, the peasants were kidnapped yesterday by Somozist guards, who questioned them and demanded that the peasants support the UNO [National Opposition Union] candidates. The peasants refused to back the pro-U.S. alliance, so they were forcibly taken deep into the nearby mountains. The next day, residents found the peasants' bodies, which showed marks of torture.

In addition, the military leader of Brigade 361, stationed in Pantasma, reported that approximately 80 counterrevolutionaries in the past few days infiltrated the area from their Yamala, Honduras, camps. These contras intend to campaign for the candidate of imperialism [reference to UNO presidential candidate Violeta Chamorro].

The new Somozist organization is headed by the contra leaders Perlin, Ronald, and Ligero. The contras initiated their terrorist plan by killing a peasant in Cuatro Esquinas, 8 km from Matagalpa, on 30 October. Last week, a similar organization killed seven more peasants in Vigia and Pirahue, 165 km northeast of Matagalpa.

UNO's Godoy Blames FSLN for Soldiers' Deaths

PA0211015389 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1950 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Without the slightest constraint, Virgilio Godoy, the UNO [National Opposition Unity] vice presidential candidate—whom his fellow party members have accused of embezzling party funds—once again today

insinuated at a news conference that the Sandinist government is to blame for the murder of 18 Sandinist People's Army [EPS] reservists in the northern part of the country.

Addressing approximately 50 national and foreign reporters summoned by the UNO, Godoy criticized the Sandinist government's suspension of the bilateral cease-fire, which was announced today.

Avoiding comment on the hundreds of people killed in the past few months by counterrevolutionary groups in various parts of the country, as a result of which the Sandinist government decided to suspend the unilateral cease-fire, Godoy said the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] would be responsible for the future of Nicaragua's electoral process.

At the same news conference, Alfredo Cesar, attempting to forget his past as a former leader of the counterrevolutionary directorate, a period during which he signed the Somozist guards' war bulletins, rejected the label of criminal, which was recently applied to the counterrevolutionaries by Commander Bayardo Arce, vice coordinator of the FSLN.

Southern Contras Reject UNO Ticket, Accord

PA0211033189 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov (AFP)—The southern front of the so-called Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] today rejected both the opposition presidential ticket headed by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and the election accords that the political parties and the Sandinist government signed in August, because these accords "leave out 7 years" of armed struggle.

Simultaneous with the resumption of armed clashes in Nicaragua, the southern front contras, in a statement distributed in San Jose, rejected the disbanding of the rebels, which was agreed upon by the Central American presidents in August.

In the communique, signed by the southern front leader, Commander Pedro Lara, alias "Ganso," it was announced that the contras will remain in a state of alert in Costa Rica "until the Sandinist government achieves democracy according to the terms stipulated in the Esquipulas II Agreement signed in 1987."

Enrique Bermudez, the contras' top leader, last week also rejected demobilization but expressed "unconditional" support for the National Opposition Unity [UNO] candidates in the February elections.

The Nicaraguan Government says the United States hampers demobilization by continuing to back the contras. After reporting rebel attacks, the government on 1 November suspended the unilateral cease-fire in effect for the past 1 and ½ years.

New Episcopal Conference Head Issues Message

PA0211020489 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 89 p 4

[Text] In his first message to the Nicaraguan people, Msgr Salvador Schaeffer, the recently appointed president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, expressed his hope that he will be able to count on the support of the other bishops and the faithful to carry out his new duties.

In a short message, written by hand for LA PRENSA, Schaeffer said that his new duties are "difficult and full of problems. I hope to have the support of the other nine bishops, the priests, the clergy, and the faithful."

The bishop of Bluefields added that to carry out his new duty, "I have faith in God because He is always with the church."

Schaeffer added that: "I am still deeply moved by the results of the election that took place on 26 October in which I was chosen president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference for a 2-year period."

"I ask all the Nicaraguan people to pray for me and all the bishops so that in these trying times that God has given us, we may promote real peace in Nicaragua," Schaeffer concluded.

Source Denies Report of Ortega Plane Accident

JN3010160589 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 29 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] An official Bahraini source has denied the report published by AL-WATAN on 27 October, issue No 5378, under the headline "Serious Accident in Manama Airport."

The source stressed that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and his delegation were not exposed to any danger while in Bahrain.

Comparison of FSLN Draft Government Platform

PA3010214189

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish publishes on pages 6-A, B, C, and D of its 26 October issue the text of draft of the FSLN government platform, read at the FSLN national convention in Managua on 24 September and published in the 26 September Latin America DAILY REPORT.

The Radio Sandino version has been compared to the Managua BARRICADA version and found to be identical, with the following exceptions:

Page 14, column two, paragraph two, reads...of the revolution, which is based on the right to vote and the free operation of political parties. We will continue to build our participatory democracy in a just, free, and solidaristic society, guaranteeing the free organization of trade unions and communities and permanent communication between the people and their leaders.

We will guarantee...[providing additional wording, combining first and second paragraphs]

Same page, same column, paragraph four, reads...strengthen democratic institutions.

We will continue to strengthen the democratic institutions and the independence of government branches—the executive branch, as the honest and efficient ruler of the people; the legislative branch, as the source of the people's sovereignty and the process of transformation of laws; the judicial branch, as guarantor of the rights of citizens and of an upright and modern administration of justice, to which adequate resources will be given to ensure their proper operation; and the electoral branch, as guarantor of the honesty of elections, through which the people's will is expressed.

We will continue to promote respect for human, social, and individual rights, as well as for the freedom and rights of all Nicaraguans, guaranteeing their right to free speech and opinion and granting democratic access to all media to the majorities and all social sectors.

We will continue to guarantee full respect for the right of worship, religious freedom, and all of our people's expressions of religion. We will work together with the Catholic and other churches established in Nicaragua to consolidate peace, harmony, and national reconciliation.

Everything will be...[providing additional material]

Page 15, column two, paragraph two, line four, reads...affected by war. We will support the self-defense cooperatives and the peasant population displaced by the war.

We will promote...[providing additional material, adding paragraph division]

Page 16, column one, first paragraph, line five, reads...vendors and shopkeepers, for whom a fair tax collection policy, proportional to their earnings, will be established. We will continue struggling resolutely against speculation and hoarding, and will control prices, product quality, weights, and measures. The condition of marketplaces in the capital and municipalities will be improved.

Everything will be...[providing additional material, rewording, providing paragraph division]

Same page, same column, paragraph three, line seven, reads...the workers vanguard.

We pledge to establish a salary policy that will be closely related to the workers' efforts to achieve economic recovery in their enterprises, guaranteeing to them better salaries and greater well-being, while at the same time encouraging an increase in labor productivity, efficiency, quality, compliance, and overcompliance with production standards. The safety of workers, particularly as regards toxic materials, will be improved.

We will make...[providing additional material, adding paragraph division]

Same page, same column, same paragraph, penultimate line, reads...law will protect their job stability and right to promotions based on seniority and experience.

Everything will be...[rewording, providing additional material]

Same page, same column, penultimate paragraph, first line, reads...and small businessmen.

We will sponsor an overall rehabilitation program for the benefit of craftsmen through special credit and fair fiscal policies, and by supplying the necessary elements for production, such as raw materials, and technical assistance. We will provide support for the exportation and marketing of their products. We will continue to support the development of cooperatives.

Everything will be...[providing additional material, rewording]

Same page, column two, first paragraph, reads...to recreation centers...[deleting sentence]

Same page, same column, paragraph four, last line, reads...artists, and athletes.

Everything will be...[deleting paragraph]

Page 17, first column, first paragraph, from last line, reads...of responsible parenthood. We will also promote family planning and sex education campaigns.

We will sponsor broad sex education programs for the youth in education centers and in all media.

We will continue to bolster our youths' international solidarity with all noble and just causes in the world, as well as their chances of entering into contact with other cultures and experiences.

Everything will be...[providing additional material]

Same page, same column, third paragraph, last line reads...judicial branch members.

In addition, we will sponsor professional training for newsmen and technicians of the news media...[providing additional material]

Same page, same column, penultimate paragraph, line four, reads...ditches wherever necessary.

We will strive to defend the port of Corinto from floods and the erosion of the coastline. San Juan del...[deleting material]

Page 18, column one, second paragraph, line four, reads...the public participation. We will train the health brigade members better. In this regard...[providing additional material]

Same page, same column, penultimate paragraph, line six reads...substantially their benefits, which will also cover priests, religious personnel, and pastors, and we will continue...[providing additional material]

Same page, colulmn two, first paragraph, line two, reads...in hazardous conditions, and also children who break laws.

We will expand the care given to handicapped children and adults by means of special rehabilitation and education programs.

Everything will be...[providing additional material]

Same page, same column, second paragraph, line three, reads...society owes them. The handicapped and disabled for other causes will also be covered by these programs.

We will broaden...[providing additional material, adding paragraph division]

Same page, same column, penultimate paragraph, line five, reads...incentives and distinction.

We will thoroughly improve the efficiency and quality of higher education, and will give the universities more financial and physical resources. We will strengthen...[adding and providing additional material, adding paragraph division]

Page 19, column one, paragraph three, penultimate line, reads...develop public libraries.

We will continue to guarantee the study of and research on history, as well as the conservation of the nation's historic and cultural heritage. We will continue to strengthen and broaden the people's involvement as creators and recipients of culture, their knowledge and enjoyment of universal culture. We will continue to assist the formation of artistic and organizations throughout the country. The growth of popular culture councils and cultural programs in municipalities will be encouraged.

We will promote mass participation in sports by strengthening sports organizations in municipalities and by building new fields and gymnasiums with the community's help. Cultural and sports education will be strengthened in public schools.

We will also promote the creation of new culture, recreation, and tourism centers for the enjoyment of all Nicaraguans. In addition, we will strengthen the media's role in recreation and entertainment.

Everything will be...[rewording, providing additional material]

Page 19, column two, penultimate paragraph, line seven, reads...a national identity, respect for the international legal order, disarmament, and world peace. Nicaragua will continue strengthening its participation in the movement of nonaligned countries.

We will continue to struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order that will establish fair trade relations and free poor countries from the burden of foreign debt.

We will continue to struggle for peace and security in the Central American region, for a negotiated solution to the armed conflicts affecting the countries in the area, with full respect for the peoples' right to develop friendly relations of cooperation and economic and social integration with the neighboring nations. We will continue to strengthen our relations and identification with Latin America and the Caribbean.

We will conduct...[reordering material]

Page 20, column one, antepenultimate paragraph, line five, reads...solve pending cases in the struggle against the misappropriation of public funds, drug trafficking and...[providing additional material, rewording]

Panama

U.S. Embassy Meeting Sparks Controversy

Leaders Attend U.S. Ceremony

PA0111174089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1633 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 31 Oct, (ACAN - EFE)—Two well-known progovernment politicians attended a farewell reception last night hosted by the U.S. Embassy for U.S Charge d'Affaires John Maisto, whom General Manuel Antonio Noriega accuses of being the main culprit in the country's "destabilization."

Former Panamanian President Demetrio Basilio Lakas, who supported the government ticket in the May elections, and Ernesto Perez Balladares, coordinator of the government's political campaign, attended the reception in which Maisto's replacement John Bushnell was also present.

Many diplomats at the reception who were completely flabbergasted at the politician's presence made all sorts of conjectures to explain it.

Maisto told ACAN-EFE that the two men had attended the reception "in their capacity as friends of mine and embassy contacts."

Lakas was president of Panama from 1972 to 1978, and Balladares played an outstanding role in the negotiations of the Panama Canal treaties, which is now a source of conflict between Panama and the United States.

General Marc Cisneros, commander of U.S. Army South also attended the reception. He has spoken openly in favor of military action to oust Noriega before the foiled 3 October coup.

Cisneros was accompanied by the U.S. Southern Command's "number two" man, General Kirk James.

Government Forbids Contacts

PA0111234689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Panamanian Government today prohibited all contact with U.S. diplomats or agents not made through the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and refused to recognize the status of the new U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Bushnell.

Two days after former Panamanian President Demetrio Lakas and another well-known leader of the Panamanian regime, Ernesto Perez Balladares, attended a social event at the U.S. Embassy to bid farewell to the outgoing Charge d'Affaires John Maisto, the Foreign Ministry warned that "the situation of undeclared war continues" between the two countries.

"The Cabinet Council's decision forbidding all official contact with U.S. diplomats or agents not made through the Foreign Ministry remains in effect," the official communique states.

The Foreign Ministry communique adds that "negotiations and communications with U.S. officials, or attendence at events or parties held at the U.S. Embassy in Panama, are strictly the personal responsibility of those attending the said events."

The restrictions on all contact with the U.S. officials was made hours after Perez Balladares' statement this morning that he is in favor of a dialogue with the U.S. Government.

This morning Perez Balladares told a group of reporters that "if talking to the gringos will solve the problems that are drowning the Panamanian people, I will talk to them."

The official communique adds that: "Among the U.S. Embassy personnel currently in Panama, there are some officials who have not been properly accredited before the Panamanian Government, including a so-called new charge d'affaires, as well as others who have been declared persona non grata; therefore, their presence here is another arbitrary action."

The presence of Lakas, who was president of Panama under the current regime from 1970-1978, and of Perez Balladares, coordinator of the ruling party's electoral campaign for the annulled 7 May elections, has caused much talk in Panama.

A headline in LA REPUBLICA, the evening progovernment newspaper, reads: "We Repudiate Balladares and Jimmy Lakas."

The headlines in CRITICA, another progovernment newspaper, reads: "Lakas and Balladares, U.S. Embassy Contacts."

The U.S. Administration does not recognize the Panamanian Government and supports those who oppose Panama's "strongman," General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

In response to the charges made against him because of his "contacts" with the U.S. Embassy, Perez Balladares said that "it was solely and exclusively a contact of the people, not the gringos or the Panama Defense Forces."

The politician, who was minister during several of the governments under the current regime, said: "I would talk to the Soviets if this were the solution."

"The fatherland is above all," said Perez Balladares, who was a presidential hopeful for the largest progovernment party—the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD)—in 1984.

Pro-Regime Figure Defends Contacts

PA0211000689 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2326 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares has given a statement to the media, stating that that the homeland is the highest priority for him, higher than friends and interests. He said that if he has to talk with the gringos to solve the problems choking the people, he will do it, adding that he would also talk with the Soviets if they could provide a solution.

Dr Perez Balladares emphasized that he is exclusively a contact for the people and for Panama—not for the gringos, the Panama Defense Forces, or anyone else.

More on Government Order

PA0211000189 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] The Foreign Ministry considers it necessary to remind the people that the U.S. diplomatic mission in our country is here with irregular status because its duty is to represent a government with which Panama currently does not have normal relations expressed through the exchange of representatives or diplomatic agents.

Meanwhile, among the U.S. Embassy personnel currently in our country, there are officials who have not been duly accredited before the Panamanian Government, including an alleged new charge d'affaires as well as others who have been declared persona non grata. Therefore, their presence here is another arbitrary action that violates the 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

Government Revokes UPI Expulsion Order

PA0111193389 Panama City ACAN Spanish 1833 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 1 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—The Panamanian Government today revoked the ouster decreed on 26 October of the international news agency UPI (United Press International). The government authorized UPI's foreign personnel to remain in the country.

Government and Justice Minister Renato Pereira today signed a resolution which "totally annuls" a previous

decree ordering the closing of UPI offices and announcing the expulsion of UPI reporters in 72 hours.

Pereira told ACAN-EFE that the decision was reconsidered "because UPI promised to abide by the rules of journalistic ethics and to objectively report news dealing with the Panamanian cause." The announcement about the reconsideration was made after UPI Vice President Pieter Van Bennekom met Pereira.

According to the resolution announced by the ministry, "there is sufficient reason to reconsider the previous decision."

Van Bennekon, who arrived from Washington on 31 October, was very "thankful" for the ministry decision. This means that UPI and its foreign personnel can remain in Panama. "We feel very pleased because this sad episode has ended happily," the UPI vice president added.

The Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in Panama expressed its "surprise and concern" over this measure and requested that the decision be reconsidered. Other associations in many other countries also denounced the closing of UPI and requested its reopening.

After meeting Van Bennekom, Pereira said he wishes for "relations between UPI and the Panamanian Government to improve," and maintained that the "incident is over."

Government Minister Comments on War Laws

PA0211031089 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Renato Pereira today said that the war laws approved by the government will be abolished only after U.S. aggression against our country has ended. Minister Pereira added that these laws have shown the world that the Panamanian people are determined to protect their sovereignty and independence.

[Begin recording] [Pereira] I believe that this has been achieved. The whole world knows that we are willing to fight and defend, firmly and energetically, our national sovereignty and dignity.

[Reporter] Minister Pereira, will these laws be in effect for a limited time or indefinitely?

[Pereira] I believe the war laws should be in effect as long as the situation of constant threats of intervention and military hostility by the U.S. Government continues. [end recording]

Battalion 2000 Chief Nominated for Embassy Post

PA0111192989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1748 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 1 Nov (ACAN - EFE) Chief of Battalion 2000 Major Federico Olechea, which came to the defense of General Manuel Antonio Noriega during the 3 October coup attempt, has been nominated as the military attache of the Panamanian Embassy in Guatemala, Panamanian Foreign Ministry sources disclosed. Foreign Ministry spokesman Jose Hernandez told ACAN-EFE that the request "is being processed before the Guatemalan authorities," by the Panamanian Embassy in that country.

The Battalion 2000 played a key role on 3 October in freeing Noriega from the hands of the coupist officers who held him for over 4 hours inside the central garrison where the rebellion unfolded. Afterward, the wife of Major Moises Giroldi, the slain leader of the coup attempt, called Olechea a "traitor." From Washington, where she sought refuge, Adela Bonilla de Giroldi said Olechea "changed sides at the last moment," and "betrayed" her husband, with whom—she claimed—Olechea "had spoken several times about the coup," before 3 October.

Speculation about Olechea's role grew when it was disclosed that U.S. soldiers stationed in Panama blocked certain access roads to the central garrison—where troops loyal to Noriega could reach—but did not block the road that allowed Battalion 2000 to get there.

The U.S. Southern Command's action prompted all kinds of hypotheses, which have been officially rejected by military spokesmen and the officer's widow, on Olechea's behavior. If Guatemala accepts Panama's request, Olechea will replace current military attache Major Luis Martinez. The Panama Defense Forces General Staff has not announced who will replace Major Olechea.

Doctors Threaten Strike Unless Workers Reinstated

PA0211033789 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0243 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 1 Nov (DPA)—Doctors employed by the Panamanian state, after holding a general assembly, agreed today to give the government 72 hours, beginning on 6 November, to reinstate five health workers. Otherwise, the doctors will adopt several measures, including a work stoppage or a general strike.

Carlos Abadia, a leader of the medical association, said that the doctors are demanding that the administration of the Social Security Institute reinstate those workers who were dismissed 2 weeks ago under the provisions of the war laws promulgated by the government. The war laws permit the dismissal of government workers considered to be disloyal to the state.

Previously, Social Security Director Dr Francisco Sanchez had warned that any doctor who participated in strikes would be immediately dismissed and replaced by young doctors who are currently unemployed.

The doctors' general assembly, which was held in the Science and Arts Atheneum in the Panamanian capital,

granted association leaders the authority to take whatever measures they deem necessary if the dismissed workers are not reinstated.

Economist Lectures on National Situation

PA0211015989 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Oct 89 pp A-1, B-6

[Report by Juan Carlos Duque]

[Text] "It is not too late to save Panama," according to Luis H. Moreno's emphatic statement. For more than 30 years he has been broadly linked to our country's most important economic sectors. He addressed a group of executives and businessmen, making a long, in-depth analysis of the situation facing our country and people, pointing out the main details of our economic, political, social, and moral problems.

Moreno, well-known in local and international banking sectors, worked for many years for the Chase Manhattan Bank. He was vice president of the bank when he left.

Moreno, guest speaker at a meeting of the Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE), stressed that every diagnosis of a problem is linked to its solution. He said that renovating and revolutionary movements carry within them a necessary replacement and a change in leadership. He said that, in that context, we must maintain the commitment that "national objectives are more important than political space or personal interests."

Moreno, who in his long address criticized the attitudes of the opposition, the national government, and the United States, said that "in moments like these the only priority is the Republic."

Moreno, who has been described as moderate in his sociopolitical and economic views, entitled his lecture, "Panama, Where We Are Now, and Where Are We Headed?"

He made some extremely frank remarks about our reality that touch sensitive spots of various sectors of Panama's political life.

Other topics that the APEDE guest speaker discussed with ease were the seriousness of the present situation, our banking center, public debt, investment, U.S. investment, political crossroads, respect due to soldiers, social impact, and moral deterioration.

The lecture was held at the Marriott Hotel on 26 October.

The banker presented a clear view of the present and future, a sort of "large-scale portrait of the country." He said he was distressed and overwhelmed by the seriousness of the present situation, yet "determined to find solidarity in the presence of concern and grief, a broad horizon, and an unyielding willingness for peace, well-being, and national harmony."

Moreno outlined a great path to follow, looked into the essence of sociopolitical problems, discussed their origins and consequences, suggested possible solutions, and censured a great number of human actions.

He warned, however: "This is not an easy task because of the complex panorama of special domestic and foreign interests that cloud the common objective." He added that there are discouraging and disconcerting signs and actions that cause repudiation and apprehension. He asserted that the general deterioration "reaches us all" and demanded "true willingness for understanding and recovery."

Moreno started his analysis by saying that several years ago, economists pointed out what he described as "the weakening of our economic model." This condition is evident in the slow industrial growth, growing joblessness, poor distribution of income, and public finances affected by imbalance and chronic fiscal deficits that reached more than 11 percent of GNP.

He also said, however, that the "government's exhaustion" appeared to be caused by harassment and opposition abroad and local dissension, some of the latter among "top-level authorities," to the detriment of the moral competitiveness of those in power.

He added that this affected the people's trust in and support for authorities and weakened the unity and actions of those charged "with preserving order and security."

The banker included the economic sanctions as a factor that worsens the crisis, describing them as "unfair, ill-conceived, unjustly enforced, and unlawfully devised.

"Their impact cannot be measured in terms of the money that has been withheld, or the interest earned, or the fiscal squeeze, but in terms of the great harm that has been inflicted on tens of thousands of innocent workers," Moreno said.

Regarding the role of the military, Moreno stressed the need to define its participation or the role of the Panama Defense Forces in the democratic structure.

"This is more on the institutional than on the personal side, more from the perspective of the system than from individual succession," he said, adding that like every professional, like every human being, a military man is worthy of respect to the extent he respects others and himself."

"Since prehistoric times, he is the man who has been chosen and armed by society to protect and defend it, not to use his weapons against that society, to disown it, to fail to appreciate it, to not be a part of its makeup, or to refuse to accept opposing views."

Concerning the civilians, Moreno criticized the damage caused by them in the towns, "with less justification, with greater responsibility and shamelessness," and condemned the concept of a "two-headed government"...

"which produces confusion, inefficiency, and an inevitable disloyalty, and opens the door to struggles over the scope of authority."

Noting that he favors dialogue, Moreno said that it is "essential." He emphasized that justice is slow but sure, and added that something damaged can be repaired, but the dead stay dead."

"The sad thing is the price one pays for the delay," he said. "It may mean destruction."

He defined "the essential dialogue in good faith" as one in which one makes demands without yielding. [sentence as published] It is not a dialogue inspired by whims or disrespect, but one in which compromises are reached without surrendering, one that seeks to protect the best collective interests.

Moreno then criticized both the government and the opposition for their unwillingness to establish, before the May elections, an organization to ensure trustworthy elections, "made up of men of acknowledged honesty and independence."

He said that the government had failed to exploit this possibility, and that the opposition did not "open itself early on to negotiations."

Moreno opened the next segment of his presentation by saying that the international banking center has had a regrettable reduction in its activities and its presence.

He said that the spectacular increase from 800 million shares in 1970 to 50 billion shares in 12 years began to slow down in 1982 with the explosion in the Latin American debt.

He said that the international banking center was challenged by other centers and affected by its own lack of flexibility and innovation, and by the gradual loss of prestige resulting from charges of an "incipiently questionable operation linked to drug trafficking and money laundering."

He mentioned the negative situation experienced with the CEDIS [Investment Certificate Bonds] and emphasized that the depositors do not want to sacrifice a seven-percent discount for a 20 percent or 30 percent discount, so "they leave their money in the bank;" and warned that we are not alone in the market—referring to the Cayman Islands, Torbola, Monserrat, and Puerto Rico.

Referring to our association with the United States and its interference in Panama, Luis H. Moreno said that the official U.S. policy is "insufficiently" clear, realistic, consistent, just, and competent.

He said that the sanctions have caused more damage and resentment than acceptance or justification.

"[The sanctions] have affected the people more than the government," and "Panama is paying and must pay a very high price for this wayward and outrageous political adventure by a country that is so respectful of fiscal laws."

He stated his disagreement with views that state that solutions will be found when the sanctions are lifted and U.S. intervention in internal affairs ends, because "it is not a problem among Panamanians; it is a problem between Panama and the United States."

"I do not share that thesis because the government's legitimacy is the basis of our instability, and this can only be solved by the free expression of the people's will. There can be no solution—with or without sanctions—while this occurs," the economist-banker said.

He provided estimate figures on eventual growth and recovery to reach 1987 levels, and said it would be a matter of 10 years before 1987 levels are reached, with the 3 percent growth registered that year; and 4 ½ years with 6 percent growth. "The logical thing would be to expect a sizeable part, or most, of this support from the United States—given its interference and its long-time association," stated Moreno, who added that more than $1 billion will be needed.

He said that the $400 million withheld by the United States represents 12 percent of the 1987 income budget, 9 percent of the GNP for that year, and 3 percent of the entire public debt.

Moreno later criticized military interference by the United States, the suspension of visas, and the closure of the consulate, which affects students, mixed marriages, professional commitments, and so on.

The banker opposed the unfortunate plans that were revealed, and the public discussion of the same in the United States, concerning the assassination of leaders. He said that if much effort and sacrifice are necessary in a dignified struggle to make law, liberty, and harmony prevail, "it is counterproductive to use the same despicable methods as our adversaries in the struggle."

The speaker recognized that the country has become polarized and that "the polarization has affected all phases of our national life given the prevailing irreconcilable positions."

He said that proposals have been presented and agreements have been violated, but "respect for the elections provides a legal solution without resorting to violence." Moreno warned that this is a long and difficult road, but "sooner or later it leads to liberty, justice, welfare, and peace."

However, he criticized the illegal use of force, because "it eventually wears out and is self-destructive."

Moreno referred in a general way to the events and disputes within the Panama Defense Forces. He said that these prove to be an element of the internal struggle for power that is more serious than a confrontation with the opposition.

The lecturer advocated a political system that leads to an increased participation of independent candidates. This would guarantee "a better balance and less polarization," he said. He also praised the actions taken by the 1946 Constituent Assembly. Moreno likewise proposed electoral reforms and a better political education, and the creation of a civic institute to strengthen shared democracy.

He mentioned this newspaper's editorials questioning the philosophical platform of certain political organizations, which lead the people to lose faith in most of their leaders and in the parties' principles.

Moreno applauds the Panamanians' attitude and participation, proven by the political parties registration and "the high voter turn-out in the elections."

"This deserves more respect, consideration, and encouragement," he emphasized.

Luis H. Moreno carefully outlined the social impact of the Panamanian problem and noted its effects in health centers, schools, streets, highways, transportation activities, and the construction industry.

He termed this situation as heart-rending and deplored the fact that 40 percent of the population is living in poverty.

The Panamanian economist asked: Where are we headed? He noted that the unavoidable topic of discussion in our country is "the economic situation and political speculation."

He warned that "paralysis and rancor have led to irascibility, arguments, recriminations, conflict, displeasure, and separation among family members."

He commented on the moral deterioration of the Panamanian situation and touched on begging "related to pressure, blackmail, and charity." He said that prostitution, vandalism, and cattle-rustling are on the rise, as well as auto theft, and added that "there is virtually a bank robbery every day."

Moreno pointed out that contraband, accompanied by bribes, protection, and cover-ups" are costing over $86 million to commerce, agriculture, and industry, and about $70 million to the treasury. He added that it seems that "no one has been condemned for such crimes."

The lecturer urged every Panamanian to make an introspective reflection into his own conscience to determine "the degree of responsibility that everyone has in this crisis." Moreno pointed out that Panama is at the apex of an unprecedented drama that "we never imagined and that many refuse to accept."

After pointing out that God is with those who pray with faith, Luis H. Moreno urged all parents and teachers, "all responsible and sensitive men," to educate with civic-mindedness and honesty; to educate with human solidarity.

Delving into the dramatic Panamanian situation, Moreno pointed out that the economic collapse is unprecedented in our history "and in the hemisphere." He said that the nearly 20 percent drop in the country's economic growth brought about the paralysis and prostration of virtually all sectors.

Moreno added that there was a drop of nearly $800 million and 25,000 unemployed in the construction industry. He said that the revenues of real estate owners have dropped by more than 50 percent.

In this area, he said that there is a lack of financing, delay in rent payments, delay in the forwarding of money withheld from government payrolls, a more than 60 percent drop in rental rates in "many cases," and massive unemployment of business executives, foreigners, diplomats, and military personnel, "totaling over 3,500 people."

"This has turned the city into a big for sale or rent sign," Moreno pointed out.

On the same topic, he added that the average hotel occupancy rate dropped from 52 percent to 23 percent; 44 percent lower in 1989 than in 1987. Exports dropped by 25 percent and the prospects for coffee, sugar, and bananas "are not encouraging," Moreno added.

Moreno said that transit across the canal has been 3 percent below that of recent times and that transshipment through the oil pipeline has dropped by 46 percent. He added that between 1987 and 1988, the Free Zone registered a drop of nearly 10 percent in trade. However, he said that it is noteworthy that a 23 percent recovery was achieved despite constraints on obtaining financing.

He pointed out that under the current circumstances, issuance of the balboa [as our national currency] would have further undermined our stability. Moreno added that Panama is sheltered from the scourge of inflation, because of the protection afforded by its special monetary system.

Moreno said that the government's duty of giving incentives and guidance to economic activity has been affected and criticized recent government measures and "war laws."

He said that as a result of a 48-percent drop in total revenues, there is little left in the budget to meet the bulky official payroll and practically nothing for public investment. Moreno said that there will be long-term repercussions; worse repercussions on the country's future welfare. He added that "whatever disappears today will have to be rebuilt tomorrow."

Moreno said that the "war laws" will save the government $80 million and that the state is not only facing fiscal and operational problems, but also production, moral, and organizational problems."

He described "as painful and critical" the international isolation of our country, however, he added that "it is contradictory to ask the world to recognize Panama's rights as a nation when the government is failing to recognize the citizen rights of Panamanians. [quotation marks as published]

He added that national unity is essential.

"The president is right. The government and the state are out. The nation and the fatherland are too," the lecturer said.

As for the "mortifying public debt," Luis H. Moreno assured that international loans will not be resumed until "we have brought order to our house."

Concerning investments, the lecturer said that our country is facing fierce competition in "all areas." Moreno pointed out that there are attempts "to woo world savings to finance recovery [consolidaciones]," but in the face of a 60 percent drop in Panama's industrial and commercial growth, the "war laws," "war commissions," and other defensive measures "more than being dangerous and clumsy, contribute nothing toward the creation of an atmosphere for investment as is being promoted, because of the tension that they create."

Argentina

Menem Names Raul Bouer New Finance Secretary

PY0111144389 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem has named current Economic Coordination Under Secretary Raul Bouer as the new finance secretary. Bouer replaces Rodolfo Frigeri.

President Menem personally informed Economy Minster Nestor Rapanelli of his decision, which was announced by spokesman Miguel Alhurralde.

Three Finance Ministry Under Secretaries Resign

PY0111133189 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1928 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN)—The three Finance Ministry under secretaries have resigned. Tax Policy Under Secretary Jaime Collazo, Budget Under Secretary Sergio Bugallo, and Provincial Relations Under Secretary Luis Prol today submitted their "irrevocable resignations" from their posts "in solidarity with our chief," Rodolfo Frigeri, they stated.

During the news conference in which they announced their resignations, the officials said that they will remain in their posts until their replacements take over "because this is a Peronist government, and no one abandons their post," Prol emphasized. [passage omitted]

Seineldin Declared 'Unfit for Active Service'

PY0111170789 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA)—Army Chief of Staff General Isidro Caceres reported this afternoon that "Colonel Seineldin was informed of his situation today. He has been declared unfit for active service." Caceres made this remark in front of President Carlos Menem just after a ceremony at the Libertador Building.

The high-ranking military chief added that "this military decision, which has to be approved by the president, is based on our laws and regulations." The Army chief of staff made these remarks to journalists after President Menem had told journalists that Caceres was the person to talk to about Seineldin's situation. "Here is the commander, ask him," Menem said with a smile when he was asked about Seineldin's situation.

When journalists asked whether Seineldin will appeal the decision of the Promotion Board, Caceres limited his answer to: "You must ask the colonel about that." The high-ranking military man did not give any details about how many other officers were in the same situation as Seineldin after the Promotion Board evaluations. The board is made up of the seven highest-ranking generals after Caceres.

CGT Central Committee Ratifies Executive Board

PY0111202189 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1254 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA)—The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Confederate Central Committee [Comite Central Confederal] has confirmed existing Secretary General Saul Ubaldini in his post unitl November 1990 and replaced the leaders that abandoned their posts in the CGT Central Committee.

The new CGT Secretariat is made up as follows: Secretary General, Saul Ubaldini (brewery workers); Assistant Secretary General, Hugo Curto (UOM) [Metalworkers Union]; Trade Union and Internal Affairs Secretary, Ruben Pereyra (sanitary workers); and Trade Union and Internal Affairs Deputy Secretary Juan Manuel Palacios (UTA) [Motor Transport Workers Union].

Alejo Farias (UOCRA) [Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic] was confirmed as finance secretary and Hernan Prado (AATRA) [Argentine Association of Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Workers] as deputy finance secretary. Victor de Gennaro (ATE) [Association of State Workers] has joined the press secretariat and Luis Moran (food workers) the social action secretariat.

Omar Peombara (SUPE) [United Trade Union of State Petroleum Workers], Ricardo Perez (truck drivers), Maria Sanchez (CTERA) [Confederation of Education Workers of the Argentine Republic], Manuel Diz Rey (traveling salesmen), Miguel Correa (lumber workers), Elvio Argentino Acuna (railway workers), Juan Carlos Urriste (municipal workers), Eduardo Nievas (FOECYT) [Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers and Employees], Alfredo Carazco (press workers), Nelson Farina (FATUN) [Argentine Federation of National University Workers], Domingo Moreyra (ceramic workers), Francisco Villani (APA) [Aeronautic Personnel Association], and Cayo Ayala (naval workers) were appointed as Central Committee members.

The auditing committee is made up as follows: Pedro Zambeletti (painters), Ruben Gimenez (PECIFA) [Civilian Personnel of the Armed Forces], Enrique Terny (pasta workers), Carlos Sueyro (customhouse workers), Juan Carlos Carbajal (SUTACA) [Sole Trade Union of Argentine Touring Club Workers], and Pablo Garcia (state gas corporation workers).

The arbitration committee includes Roberto Amono (SETIA) [Trade Union of Employees of the Textile and Related Industries of the Argentine Republic], Mariano Belgrano (air traffic controllers), Oscar Stutz (DGI) [General Directorate of Taxation], Domingo Petrecca (cemetery workers), Julio Cesar Suarez (tire workers), and Leopoldo Loto (APDFA) [Association of Traffic Controllers].

Deputy Army Chief of Staff Installed

PY0111132189 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1141 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (TELAM)—Army Chief of Staff General Isidro Caceres installed General Martin Felix Bonnet as the new deputy chief of staff today.

The ceremony was held on the parade grounds of the Libertador Building, the institution's headquarters, with the participation of all generals and colonels that have been proposed for promotion and the top Army commanders. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

Medellin Druglord Presence Being Investigated

PY0111175289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (EFE)—It has been reported that the Bolivian Government is investigating the possible presence of two druglords from Colombia's "Medellin Cartel"—Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, alias "the Mexican"—in a Bolivian jungle area. Social Defense Under Secretary Gonzalo Torrico has told EFE that "orders to investigate this situation have been issued in order to establish whether this report is true or false." The Social Defense Undersecretariat is responsible for coordinating the struggle against drug trafficking.

Colombian Ambassador to Bolivia Carlos Eduardo Lozano said last weeked that he had "fairly reliable" information that the two "Medellin Cartel" drug lords, who are on the most-wanted lists of Colombia and the United States, are now in Beni Department in northern Bolivia running cocaine processing laboratories. Lozano, however, did not want to reveal the source of his information. "I do not think it would be wise to mention the source; at any rate, I repeat that it is a reliable source," the diplomat told the local morning newspaper ULTIMA HORA.

A spokesperson for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in Bolivia has told EFE that the office had no comment on the Colombian ambassador's remarks. "We have no comment, except that we would like to see the two drug traffickers behind bars," the spokesperson added.

Bolivia is the world's second-largest coca leaf producer after Peru, but it is not a country where cocaine is processed in very large quantities, according to experts, who believe that most of the drug is processed in Colombian laboratories.

Planning Minister Reports Economic Support

PY0111220889 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] A cable received from Washington confirms that the Bolivian Government was assured that it will receive from $650 to $750 million a year for the next 3 years. Bolivian Planning Minister Enrique Garcia has announced that the money will be granted by the foreign governments and organizations that are supporting the Bolivian development program.

The countries and organizations donating the funds make up the Consulting Group for Bolivia, which has just ended a meeting in Paris sponsored by the World Bank. The consulting group has expressed its support for the Bolivian Government's initiative to seek rescheduling of its official debt under the terms granted to the Sub-Saharan countries by the countries that attended the Toronto Economic Summit.

The cable continues: Minister Garcia said that at the summit the Bolivian Government presented its medium-term economic program and confirmed its intention to maintain stable economic and financial sectors.

In a news conference, Minister Garcia said the Bolivian Government is very happy about the receptiveness of the international community. The members of the Consulting Group for Bolivia also expressed their support for the long-term development strategy to be implemented by the new Bolivian Government and for the 1990-1992 investment program. The members of the consulting group promised financial support for the program's requirements, which amount to an estimated $2.2 billion, to be spent over the next 3 years.

The IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], which is one of the members of the consulting group, has announced that Bolivia can use its fund for special operations, because the seventh replenishment of that special operations fund has just been approved.

Before the formal meeting of the consulting group, which was held on 26 and 27 October, a specialized subgroup discussed the economic aspects of the Bolivian Government's antinarcotics program. As a result, the subgroup decided to form a committee comprised of Bolivia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, and the IDB to implement the UN development program and then discuss the topic again.

The cable received from Washington goes on: With IDB support, the Bolivian Government will prepare for a meeting of that committee in December. At the meeting, the committee will analyze the situation and help draft a plan to solve the problem.

Minister Garcia said the government has drafted bills on investments, hydrocarbons, mining, and privatization, which the congress will approve at the beginning of next year.

The new laws will offer guarantees to foreign capital and will make the rules currently controlling mining activities and hydrocarbons more flexible.

The planning minister also confirmed that Bolivia intends to pay its remaining debt to commercial banks, which amounts to some $270 million. Bolivia has already paid off loans for the nominal value of almost $500 million.

If the Bolivian negotiations with the Paris Club, which will start in January 1990, result in rescheduling the remaining $2.2-billion official debt on the terms granted to the Sub-Saharan countries by the countries that attended the Toronto Economic Summit, Bolivia will be the first Latin American country to benefit from the Toronto Treaty.

Minister Garcia, who will return to Bolivia today, said he is sure that the Bolivian economy, which will grow 2.8 percent this year, will grow 4 percent next year, and 4.5 percent in 1991.

The cable concludes by saying that the next meeting of the Consulting Group for Bolivia will be held in Paris from 6 to 8 November 1990. At the meeting, the group will discuss Bolivian social problems.

Brazil

TV Entertainer Announces Presidential Candidacy

PY0111213289 Rio de Janeiro AJB in Portuguese 0127 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Brasilia [dateline as received] (AJB)—Businessman and television entertainer Silvio Santos, 58, has announced his candidacy for the presidency for the PMB [Brazilian Municipalist Party]. Santos made the announcement after having chosen his running mate only the day before. He is without any government program or a definite opinion on the most important national issues, such as the government system, and he admits that he is a "neophyte in politics," "although I only learned the meaning of the word neophyte today." His campaign was launched during a true television show, amid his loud and easy laughter, applause, buttons, and printed t-shirts. [passage omitted]

Chile

Errazuriz on Recent Soviet, Peruvian Statements

PY0211113989 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 Oct 89 p 18

[Text] "We Chileans must not ignore what the Soviets are saying," Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz said yesterday when asked to comment on statements by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow, where he said that his country repudiates the intervention in Afghanistan.

"His statements indicate a realistic attitude by the Soviet Union, and this is a fact that we Chileans must not ignore for two reasons:

"First, because according to a PRAVDA (official Soviet newspaper) article from January 1980, then Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said that Afghanistan was invaded to avoid what happened in Chile, where international Marxism lost the government and power."

Shevardnadze said on 20 October in parliament that sending troops to Afghanistan violated "the moral values of humanity and the norms of the Soviet Communist Party."

Errazuriz said that "the Soviet foreign minister's statements are important because some Communist Party sympathizers in Chile still advocate the use of force to achieve and maintain power. In other words, although there is a new Communist realism in practically the whole world, it has not yet been absorbed or acknowledged by Chilean Communists."

The foreign minister was also asked about Chile's attitude toward the statements made by Peruvian President Alan Garcia on Bolivia's Mediterranean situation.

"According to the instructions we received from the president, the Chilean Foreign Ministry is in contact with the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to further study the official version of the statements made by President Alan Garcia and Peruvian foreign policy related to Bolivia.

"We have held telephone conversations with the Peruvian foreign minister and we are about to release a declaration on this subject to complement what the president has already said."

PCCh, PAIS Leaders Comment on Communism

PY3111225489 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Guillermo Sherping, a spokesperson of the proscribed Communist Party of Chile [PCCh], has publicly requested greater solidarity with the regimes of Fidel Castro in Cuba and Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua. Sherping defended the isolation in which the two Marxist dictators of the Caribbean region find themselves.

The PCCh spokesperson justified the statements made by Fidel Castro who said that the Cuban people should remain faithful to their revolutionary ideas, their principles, and Marxism Leninism.

Despite the isolated path adopted by Castro and Ortega in relation to international Communism, Sherping admitted that this ideology is changing as observed in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union.

Sherping added that the Socialist progressive forces must seek their own proposals within their own realities.

In turn, Denise Pascal, acting president of the Broad Party of the Socialist Left [PAIS], said she does not share Fidel Castro's idea that there are good and bad socialists.

President Pinochet Pardons Political Activists

PY0111141889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] President Pinochet has pardoned Victor Maturana Burgos and Rigoberto Villagra Arenas for their involvement in illegal political activities. The two had returned to Chile surreptitiously after having been expelled for violating the laws on state internal security and weapons control.

Villagra had been sentenced to 18 years in prison and had been serving his sentences in Linares; Maturana had been sentenced to 20 years at the Temuco prison. The two prisoners have been notified of the presidential pardon, which allows them to be released immediately.

New Member of Constitutional Court Appointed

PY0111141489 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez, former interior and foreign relations minister, has been unanimously appointed as the new National Security Council representative to the Constitutional Court. Garcia Rodriguez will take over from his predecessor, Enrique Ortuzar, on 8 November. This information was released yesterday at La Moneda Palace by Supreme Court Chairman Luis Maldonado after the second round of debate to elect Ortuzar's replacement had ended.

Carabinero Director Confirms Arrest of Extremists

PY3011205589 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Carabineros Director General Rodolfo Stange Oelckers has confirmed the arrest of members of the Lautaro terrorist group that have been responsible for murdering Carabineros and holding up various important banks and stores.

General Stange said that it has always been the objective of the Carabineros to find those responsible for crimes, and that they are in the process of dismantling crime cells. Stange added that it is a painstaking task. He said that he hopes the criminals will be punished with the full force of the law once they are placed at the disposal of the court.

The extremist known as Machinegun Lady, who led those attacks and holdups, may be among those who were arrested at dawn on 27 October. Stange could not confirm or deny this because the investigation must first be concluded. He observed that you cannot charge a person with a crime before being quite certain that the person has committed it. He said that he did not want to jump to conclusions, but that he hoped that she is among those arrested.

Hungarian Businessmen Seek Increased Trade

PY0211131589 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 Oct 89 p 18

[Text] A Hungarian business mission on an official visit to Chile was presented to the media yesterday by Daniel Platovsky, president of the National Chamber of Commerce. The members of the Hungarian mission expressed their strong interest in substantially increasing bilateral trade between Chile and their country.

The Hungarian delegation is headed by Elias Istvan, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce director general [name and title as published], who reported that trade between Chile and Hungary totaled $238 million in 1988, but with a large imbalance favoring Chile. Chile exported $22 million worth of goods while importing only $1.2 million from Hungary.

According to the Hungarians, the Chilean-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is working hard to reestablish diplomatic ties at the consular level. The Hungarian stand at FISA-89 [Santiago Industrial Fair] is positive evidence of these efforts.

The delegation is made up 15 important Hungarian businessmen and members of Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The main things they have to offer are port equipment, medical instruments, sports scoreboards, and, most importantly, a modern trolley system to help in Santiago's anti-pollution campaign.

Regarding Hungary's current situation, the businessmen reported that their country is in a transition phase on the way to adopting a joint economic system with substantial private sector participation, commercial banks, the arrival of important multinational companies, and a whole series of juridical changes of great importance for the future of that country. Hungarian Consul Andre Kimartoni added that he expects that the implementation of these changes will improve economic and diplomatic relations with Chile and other Latin American countries. He believes that Chile and Hungary will reestablish full diplomatic ties in the future.

Colombia

Minister on Cease-Fire Suspension in Nicaragua

PA0211035689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota, 1 Nov (EFE)—Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes today expressed his concern over the Nicaraguan Government's decision to break the truce with the contras and announced the possibility of the reappearance of the Contadora Group.

The concern "is not only Colombian. The world is also aware of the risks that a decision, like the one made by President Daniel Ortega, entails for peace in Central America in light of the situation experienced in that country," the Colombian foreign minister said.

A Foreign Ministry source questioned by EFE said that several countries have already contacted the Colombian Foreign Ministry "to discuss the possibility of Colombia mediating the situation that has arisen in Nicaragua."

"The Nicaraguan people are tired of bloodshed and violence," Londono said. Londono also announced the possibility that a meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups could be called in the next few days.

The Contadora Group includes Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico (Panama has been excluded because of its internal political situation), and the Support Group includes Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, and Brazil.

The joining of the two groups, the first created in 1983 on the Panamanian island of Contadora to mediate in the Central American crisis, and the second created to support the peacemaking initiatives for Central America, resulted in the emergence of the current "Group of Eight."

Londono said that Ortega's official announcement to suspend the cease-fire that had been in effect since March 1988 could lead to the reemergence of mediation mechanisms for achieving peace in the region.

The Contadora Group entered a cooling phase in 1987 following the Esquipulas meeting. During that meeting it was decided that the Central American countries should solve their own problems.

The meeting of the Central American presidents in Tela (Honduras), held 2 months ago, was the result of the Esquipulas spirit. During that meeting it was decided that the Nicaraguan contras would be disbanded.

Gunmen Slay Congressman, Higher Court Magistrate

PA0211010589 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0010 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Mariela Espinoza Villegas, a higher court magistrate in Antioquia, was assassinated this evening in Medellin. Magistrate Espinoza Villegas was recently appointed to the post and was a native of Abejorral municipality. She was attacked while entering her home. Two policemen, who were acting as her bodyguards, and a private citizen were wounded in the attack.

Meanwhile, Congressman Manuel Francisco Madero, a Conservative Party representative in Congress, was assassinated this evening in Bogota when two men opened fired from a vehicle. Madero, a 60 year-old politician, represented Rio Negro Province.

Detained Suspects Confess to Galan's Murder

PA0111174389 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota - Third Public Judge Ezequiel Sanabria Palacio ordered the arrest of two men linked to the ongoing investigation of Presidential Candidate Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento's murder. The court order was issued against Jaime Eduardo Rueda Arrocha and Jose Ever Rueda who were captured by members of the 13th Infantry Bridade in the southern part of Bogota during an intelligence operation. The two men, who were captured by the Army, admitted that they had killed Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento and also that they had plans to eliminate DIJIN [Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations] Commander Oscar Eduardo Carmona.

Exchange House Bombed; 3 Injuries Reported

PA0111165189 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Today at 0715, a medium-sized bomb exploded in an exchange house in the Itagui neighborhood [corrects himself] no, in the Envigado neighborhood in the southern metropolitan area. To be more specific, several unidentified men threw a bomb from a vehicle at La Pirinola Exchange House in Carrera 43 and 36th Street South in Medellin. It has been officially reported that three people were slightly wounded and are presently at the Manuel Uribe Angel Hospital in the Envigado municipality.

Paraguay

Minister Says 'There Is No Monetary Council'

PY0111004589 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Oct 89 p 11

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] After attending an Economic Team meeting yesterday afternoon, Finance Minister Enzo Debernardi categorically told journalists that "there is no Monetary Council."

Despite the fact that it was pointed out to him that his remark contradicted information released by Industry and Commerce Minister Antonio Zuccolillo—who has even reported the list of institutions making up the council—Debernardi reiterated his remark, explaining that there has been some confusion.

He explained, "I would like to make it clear that there is a report saying that a Monetary Council has been created. There is some confusion though, because no new organization has been created within the Economic Team. The Economic Team continues to operate as usual, trying to detect the origin of each problem, to propose to the government solutions, plans, etc."

The minister was also asked about the legal status of the Economic Team. Debernardi replied that "from a legal viewpoint, the team is nonexistent," and he added that it is just a group of men of goodwill who, at the request of the president, meet to analyze problems and identify the factors that may be helpful for reaching a conclusion. It is a group of men of goodwill who belong to the government's economic sector," he stressed.

The Economic Team met yesterday afternoon to begin "a joint study of the problem of the financial resources to be supplied to the banks, which should in turn supply funds to those who buy and export cotton, soybean, wheat, etc." The meeting was suspended because Minister Zuccolillo had to leave to attend to other affairs. The meeting is expected to continue today or tomorrow.

Caaguazu, Guaira Government Delegates Replaced

PY0111131389 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Oct 89 p 13

[Text] The government has decided to replace the two government delegates to Guaira and Caaguazu Departments. Through Decree 3403 the executive branch has appointed Quartermaster General Joaquin Molas, the former Army quartermaster director, retired, to replace Dr Julio Cesar Fanego as the government's delegate to Guaira.

Through Decree 3404 the executive branch has appointed Colonel Eleuterio Servin Ramirez, retired, to replace Eng Juan Bautista Ibanez as the governmental delegate in Caaguazu.

The decrees state that, in both cases, the appointments were made for "service reasons."

Interior Minister Orlando Machuca Vargas has said that the appointments were made for administrative and service reasons.

"Changes are made according to the needs and demands of the moment without any consideration other than a desire to improve service," Machuca said.

Asked if the changes were the result of any problems with the delegations or if they were linked to the present political situation, Machuca said: "Not at all. There is no political reason, nor is there any particular problem with these people. I believe that renewal means improvement."

Regarding the new government delegates, Machuca said: "I have known them personally for a long time. They are capable and competent."

The interior minister added that the government tried to be fair and impartial. "We have tried to use good judgment," he said.

Machuca admitted the possibility of more changes if necessary. The minister added that 5 delegations are headed by Army officers and 13 by civilians. Therefore, he said, the allegation that "we do not trust civilians" is untrue.

United Labor Federation Officially Recognized

PY0211213689 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Nov 89 p 17

[Excerpt] Yesterday was an important day for unions affiliated with the United Labor Federation (CUT). President Andres Rodriguez granted a 55-minute audience to the main CUT leaders to discuss urban and rural workers' problems and then Justice Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken confirmed that the CUT has been officially recognized. [passage omitted]

Peru

Lima Under Military Control To Combat Violence

PY0211014289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0026 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Lima, 1 Nov (EFE) The Peruvian Government today turned responsibility for the internal order in Lima over to the Armed Forces, 2 days before an "armed strike" declared by the Maoist Shining Path terrorist group goes into effect.

According to an official report, the militarization of Lima was declared at the same time as a group of 100 hooded Shining Path activists staged a demonstration, engaged in a shoot-out, and hurled explosives at the police in La Victoria District.

Interior Minister Agustin Matilla reported that 2 people died and 15 others were wounded in the clash, which took place while a religious group was carrying out a peaceful march.

According to a decree, the Armed Forces will take control of Lima Department and El Callao Province, next to the capital, where a state of emergency is in force.

On 23 October, the Peruvian Government extended for 1 month the state of emergency in Lima because of an outburst of the political violence that resulted in more than 350 deaths nationwide last month.

Despite the state of emergency, which suspends important constitutional guarantees, until today internal order was the responsibility of the National Police.

President Alan Garcia today told the media that the police arrested 149 people, of whom about 100 are alleged Shining Path members, during today's riots.

The Peruvian chief of state said that the riots were meant "to hinder" the municipal elections scheduled for 12 November. he added that his administration will exert "all the necessary energy to combat subversion."

The Shining Path members today demonstrated with shouts favoring the "armed struggle," and they handed out leaflets calling on the people to engage in an "armed strike" on 3 November.

The Shining Path, which has been engaging in warfare for the past 10 years, intends to paralyze Lima with the "armed strike"—a general strike under armed coercion—only 9 days before the municipal elections.

The "Shining Path" has also announced it intends to boycott the elections [passage indistinct] leader of the organization, Abimael Guzman.

The main Peruvian political parties, the church, and labor and professional organizations have called, for the same day, a demonstration in favor of peace and in defense of democracy, which is considered to be threatened by terrorism.

The "Shining Path" has intensified its armed activities nationwide due to the 12 November municipal elections. As a result, hundreds of candidates have withdrawn from the race.

In its proclamations, the "Shining Path" threatened "to annihilate, sooner or later" all candidates who run in the municipal elections. The municipal elections are being held just 6 months before the presidential and congressional elections, which are scheduled for 8 April 1990.

President Garcia Discusses Terrorist Activity

PY0211024889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Impromptu news conference by President Alan Garcia in Lima on 1 November—recorded]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] [Garcia] The speed of the police reaction proves the police communications system works efficiently. A total of 149 people have been arrested so far. Approximately 100 of them are Shining Path members who participated in this march to challenge us. They did not take into account that the police could react with such speed. I think they wanted to make themselves felt by threatening the population to hinder the electoral process. The people can feel secure, however, because the police acted with full efficiency and speed. We have issued instructions to immediately disband anything like this.

The police cannot give these people, moving around with explosives and guns, a chance to use their weapons. The police will react immediately with force. This is what happened this morning. I think it is a very good example. I think the police will continue to act in this way for the next few days to show the terrorists that democracy has weapons and will use them.

[Reporter] What preventive measures have been taken to control the Shining Path armed strike on 3 November?

[Garcia] I have just been informed that so far the march organizers and participants have not yet agreed on where to meet or where to begin marching. I think the delay will make security more difficult. It is alright to demonstrate against terrorism and for democracy, but first, however, we must maintain order. Those who organize and participate have not agreed on where to meet. It is not possible to begin the march from different places without knowing where to meet to continue the march together. This uncertainty makes the police work more difficult. I am calling on those who intend to participate in this good action to make their itinerary known as soon as possible.

[Reporter] Mr President, is the Armed Forces' control over Lima District and El Callao Province part of a movement to counter the wave of subversion?

[Garcia] Naturally. It is a preventive measure by which, on 1 November, the Armed Forces again took control of public order in Lima. Once again Lima is under a state of emergency with full guarantees to allow the candidates to carry out their campaigns. The state of emergency facilitates the work of the police and the Armed Forces. It facilitates investigations.

Investigations are being conducted now, and I have already spoken with the judge in charge of them. The people who were arrested are being questioned, and more investigations, questionings, and raids will be conducted to find out about these people. I was informed that some of the men who were wounded in the clash and who had escaped have already been arrested.

That is all we know so far, because as you know, those extremists took advantage of a crowd of Pentecostal religious members to take cover and escape. Some terrorists hid in nearby houses and buildings. The police continue investigations. A short while ago we were informed of the arrest of three more criminals, who were in a photography studio. They were arrested and taken to the police station.

The important thing that must be clearly pointed out is that when there is decided cooperation with the police, who have efficient transportation and communications equipment, it is very easy to spot and control this kind of challenge to democracy.

Prime Minister Says Elections Will Be Held

PY3011211089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has said that the elections will be held and that they will strengthen the democratic system in Peru despite the terrorist threat. He made these statements today during a briefing in Congress that he attended with his cabinet.

Larco Cox said that the Armed Forces and the National Police will guarantee the Peruvian people's right to exercise their civic duties. Measures have been adopted to guarantee the elections, and the provincial electoral courts have been instructed along these lines. The prime minister appealed to all political parties to defeat subversion.

Terrorists Attack Channel 11 Installations

PY0111202889 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Alleged terrorists attacked the installations of television Channel 11 today. Members of the emergency squad are currently trying to find the criminals. The result of this attack is as follows: two dead and eight wounded, with one damaged bus.

General Osvaldo Diaz Salvador, chief of the 7th National Police Region, has reported that more than 40 people were arrested following the attack on the installations of Channel 11. Although his figures are preliminary, he confirmed that people were injured. Gen Diaz reported that the terrorists first concentrated in Manco Capac Square, mingling with a religious sect.

Gen Diaz said that before they attacked, the terrorists shouted political slogans and waved red flags with the hammer and sickle. Gen Diaz told this station that the situation is completely under control.

Police sources reported that during the shootout three terrorists were killed and nine others were wounded. It was also reported that a few policemen were wounded.

Shining Path Terrorists Continue Killings

PY0111192089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0425 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Lima, 31 Oct (EFE)—It was reported today that during the past few hours in Lima, in the Andean province of Ayacucho, and in the northern department of La Libertad, alleged "Shining Path" terrorists have murdered a trade union leader, two teachers, and two peasants.

United Left Deputy Manuel Cortez has reported that trade union leader Enrique Castilla Linares was murdered in Lima today in an attempt to intimidate thw workers into observing the "armed stoppage" that has been called by the "Shining Path" for 3 November.

The crime was perpetrated on the main highway when a group of youths cornered the trade union leader and fired several shots. He was killed instantly.

Cortez said that Castilla, 42, belonged to the textile workers sector and had been appointed to coordinate his trade union's rejection of the armed stoppage that has been called by the "Shining Path."

Elsewhere, a peasant and his 6-month pregnant sister-in-law were killed by members of the Maoist guerrilla organization in the town of Sanagoran, La Libertad Department.

The "Shining Path" forced peasant Pedro Polo and Ursula Acevedo, 20, out of their homes and killed them in the town's main square.

The police of Trujillo, the capital of La Libertad Department, where Sanagoran is located, have indicated that two of the terrorists were detained.

The third terrorist action took place in Ayacucho Province where at least six hooded individuals barged into the home of secondary school teacher Glicerio Carhuas Gonzalez, 35, and shot him while he was asleep, Carhuas Gonzalez's daughter told the police.

Before fleeing, the unidentified individuals bombed Carhuas' car.

The police have reported that another teacher, Leon Huarangay Ambas, 37, was also shot dead early Sunday morning by alleged "Shining Path" terrorists who violently barged into his home.

The killings took place during the curfew, which was imposed in this province several months ago, barely 12 days before the municipal elections that the Maoist group, according to the Peruvian Government, is trying to thwart by using violence.

Ayacucho, 576 km southeast of Lima, is the birthplace of the Shining Path, which began its armed struggle in May 1980. This struggle has caused at least 15,000 deaths and property losses totaling more than $12 billion, according to official figures.

Labor Minister Announces Wage Increases

PY0111211089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Labor Minister Wilfredo Chau Villanueva announced today that the ceiling for collectively-bargained wage hikes has been increased from 50,000 to 100,000 intis. He also reported that minimum wages will be increased from 50,000 to 75,000 intis.

The labor minister also announced that a supreme decree will be issued on 2 November. It will establish regulations for the law that will grant the equivalent of three legal minimum wages as the basic wage for journalists.

Suriname

Brunswijk Says Accord Cannot Solve Crisis

FL0111232189 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] The leader of the so-called Jungle Commando, Ronnie Brunswijk, no longer believes that the national accord is the solution to the crisis in Suriname, according to the daily DE WARE TIJD. The paper said that Brunswijk made this known last night during a telephone conversation with Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon.

A conference was scheduled to be held shortly with the aim of signing the national accord. At this conference, the Jungle Commando, the Union for Liberation and Democracy, the Tucayana Amazon Indians, and the

government would have taken part. The conference was proposed during a meeting last week in Moengo between Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon, the leader of the Union, (Kofe Adhin Pang), and the leader of the Jungle Commando, Ronnie Brunswijk.

Brunswijk has, however, now declared that a national accord is no solution to the crisis. He urged last month to take the necessary steps to bring about a meeting between himself, Brunswijk, and the leader of the National Army, Desi Bouterse. [sentence as heard] The leader of the Jungle Commando has earlier called for such a discussion because he views that the Army should be directly involved in the peace talks.

People Asked To Support Democratic Process

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[Text] The government has called on the population to support the democratic process under way in the country. This call was made in the wake of the recent developments in the bauxite town of Moengo in the Marowijne District. The government has also pointed to the negative impact the armed actions in Moengo have on the Surinamese economy. Because of the actions in Moengo, the Suriname Aluminum Company has brought mining activities to a standstill.